

Environmental Planning & Policy

ACBA 7004

Alisdair Cunningham

a.cunningham@uwtsd.ac.uk



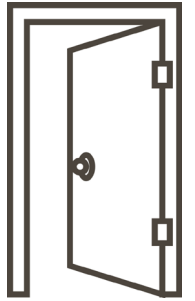
Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Welcome...

During this module, I aim to provide the following:

Open door policy

- I welcome the opportunity to respond to questions and discuss topics
- Please contact me via email and Teams



Interaction / Engagement

- I will include interactivity in my lectures, to facilitate hands-on learning and experience
- This will include questions, activities (individual and group) and exercises.
- Please take part if you are able

Tailoring

- Where possible, I will try to tailor some content to your interests.



Feedback

- I value your feedback, on things that do / do not work well



Module Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this module students will be able to:

- 1) Critically assess theory and practice in environmental policy and planning.
- 2) Research and identify appropriate environmental impacts for a specific project.
- 3) Assess development options within a strategic policy framework and apply theoretical constructs to this.

Further details on your Moodle page:

[Course: Environmental Planning and Policy \(ACBA7004\) | Home \(uwtsd.ac.uk\)](https://moodle.uwtsd.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=27348§ion=5)

The screenshot shows the Moodle interface for the course 'Environmental Planning and Policy (ACBA7004)'. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'My modules', 'Moodle archives', and 'Useful links'. The left sidebar contains a 'Module Descriptor' section with links to 'ACBA7004 Environment...', 'Assignment Briefs (2024/...)' (including 'ACBA7004 sem1 CW1 2...' and 'ACBA7004 sem1 CW2 2...'), 'Assignment Submission', and 'Week 1: Principles of Envi...' (including 'Planning Conference 20...', 'Redclift (2005)', and 'Beatley (1989) paper'). Below this is 'Week 2: Why EIA?' with links to 'Introduction to EIA Cha...', 'Readings', 'Example EIA', 'Reviewing technical rep...', and 'Screening Opinion Exa...'. The main content area features a banner image of a landscape with a tree. Below the banner, a message states: 'You are viewing this course currently with the role: Student. Return to my normal role.' The welcome text reads: 'Welcome to the Moodle page for Environmental Policy & Planning. In this module we examine policy formation, structure and implementation for the environment. We will look at specific aspects of planning systems, including Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment, and its effect on the economy, society and environment. More information on this course is provided below.' It also mentions lectures will be held in-person in 'IQ Building in Room 118 on Tuesdays 2-6PM' and provides contact information for Dr. Alisdair Cunningham at 'a.cunningham@uwtsd.ac.uk'. At the bottom, there are four tiles: 'Module Descriptor', 'Assignment Briefs (2024/25)', 'Assignment Submission Assignment', and 'Week 1: Principles of Environmental Policy'.

Course Structure

- View Module Descriptor for details of course structure and assessments:

4. LEARNING AND TEACHING STRATEGY

Individual topics will be introduced in lectures. Lectures will be supported by tutorials and/or directed study. Seminars, group discussions and workshops will be used to develop ideas, concepts and practical applications. The public conference will be delivered and organised by the students in collaboration with tutors.

Allocation of teaching to deliver the module are:

Activity type	Hours	Percentage
Scheduled learning	50	25%
Independent learning	150	75%
Placement learning		
TOTAL	200	100%

Environmental Planning and Policy (ACBA7004)

Course More ▾



You are viewing this course currently with the role: **Student**

[Return to my normal role](#)

Module Descriptor



ACBA7004 Environmental Planning and Policy Module Information 2024 25 .DOCX

Course Schedule

ACBA7004: Environmental Planning and Policy Tues 2-6pm : IQ 118				
Teaching Week	Date	Lecture content	Activities	Assessments
1	01/10/2024	Principles of Environmental Policy		
2	08/10/2024	Reviewing environmental assessment articles	Selecting EIA article before Week 2 lecture	
3	15/10/2024	Fundamentals of EIA		
4	22/10/2024	Fieldwork Week		
5	29/10/2024	Future strategies of sustainable policies		
6	05/11/2024	Introduction to planning		
7	12/11/2024	Examples of practice		
8	19/11/2024	Examples of marine environment		
9	26/11/2024	Future planning strategies		
10	03/12/2024	Coordination of environmental planning and policy		
11	10/12/2024	Assignment clinic and policy communication		
	17/12/2024	CHRISTMAS BREAK		
	24/12/2024			
	31/12/2024			
12	07/01/2025	Sustainable urban planning		Wed 8th January CW1 submission (EIA critique report)
13	14/01/2025	Conference preparation		
14	21/01/2025	Conference presentation		Tuesday 21st January CW2 presentation (EIA Conference presentation)

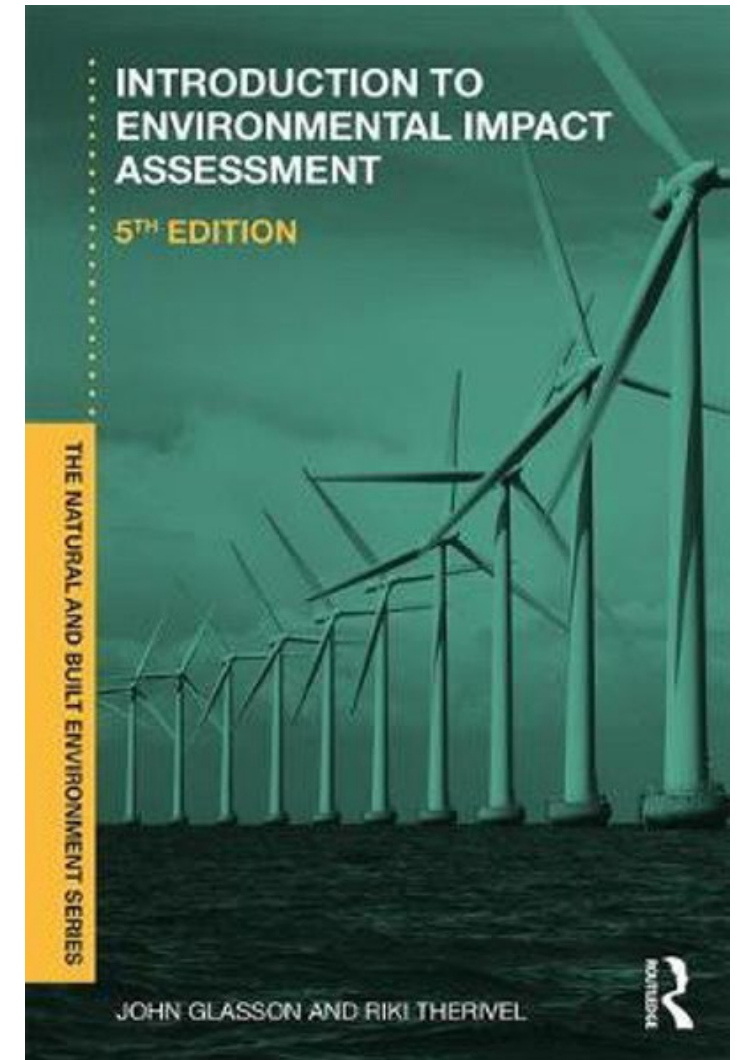


Course Assessment

- Moodle: [Course: Environmental Planning and Policy \(ACBA7004\) \(uwtsd.ac.uk\)](https://uwtsd.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=1234)
- **Assessment:**
 - EIA critique – Case Study
(70% of the module mark)
 - 4000 word report
 - Conference (Collection of reports in journal)
(10% of the module mark)
 - 10-minute presentation/crit
(20% of the module mark)

Environmental Impact Assessment Critique

- EIA critique – Case Study (**70% of the module mark**)
- 4000 word report (+/- 10%)



Environmental Impact Assessment Critique

- EIA critique – Case Study (**70% of the module mark**)
- 4000 word report (+/- 10%)

ES component / section	Detail of chapters
Non-Technical Summary	• Single NTS covering the entire Project.
Introductory chapters	• Introduction; • Overview of EIA methodology; • Site selection process; • Project description; and • Policy and legislation.
EIA Results	• Physical environment; ○ Marine and coastal processes; ○ Marine seabed and water quality; ○ Onshore geology, geomorphology and soils; ○ Onshore groundwater and hydrology; and ○ Water Framework Directive. • Designated sites and biological environment; ○ Designated sites; ○ Marine and coastal ecology; ○ Ornithology; ○ Terrestrial and coastal ecology; and ○ Terrestrial ecology. • Human environment; ○ Commercial fisheries; ○ Shipping and navigation; ○ Coastal and marine infrastructure and other users; ○ Aviation and radar;

Blue Gem Wind Erebus ES Volume 1

Environmental Impact Assessment Critique

- EIA critique – Case Study (**70% of the module mark**)
- 4000 word report (+/- 10%)

ES component / section	Detail of chapters
EIA results	○ Archaeology and cultural heritage; ○ Land use; ○ Traffic and transport; ○ Landscape, seascape and visual impacts; ○ Underwater noise and vibration. ○ Air quality; ○ Tourism and recreation; ○ Military activity; ○ Socio-economics; ○ Population and human health • Cumulative effects
Information to inform Habitats Regulations Assessment	Information to inform the regulatory bodies' Habitats Regulations Assessments (including Appropriate Assessment, if required) of the effects of the Project on European Protected Sites.
Technical Appendices	Technical Appendices to supplement information in other volumes, as necessary.

Blue Gem Wind Erebus ES Volume 1

Course Assessment

- **Assessment:**
- Conference (Collection of reports in journal) (**10% of the module mark**)
- 10 minute presentation/crit (**20% of the module mark**)
- See Masters degree assignment specification

Course Assessment



Course Assessment



1



2



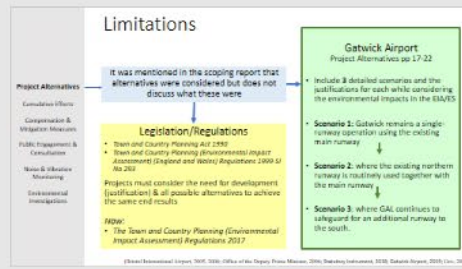
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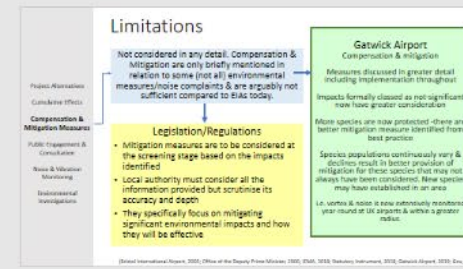
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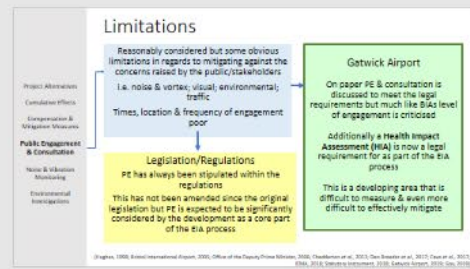
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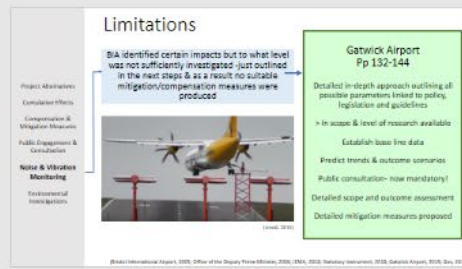
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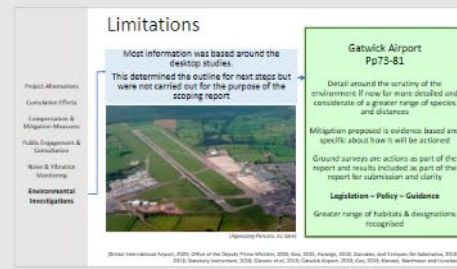
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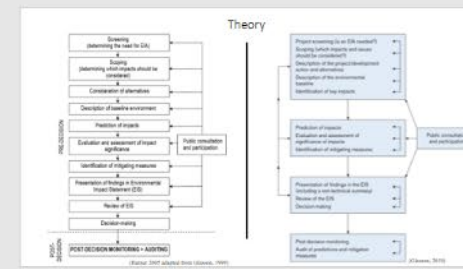
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10



11



12

Theory steps	Environmental Action
Screening (need for project)	Screened consider social, cultural, economic and environmental demands including recreational, national & local communities & structures
Scoping	Scoping developed further to include more perspectives (i.e. social, economic, climate change, health and well-being) (2014-15)
Alternatives	Provide an in-depth assessment multiple scenarios justified and explained within the report
Environmental Baseline	Officer baseline dataset but also consult local groups/panels & conduct the surveys necessary as part of the EIA report



Questions?

Report from the Department for Transport (DfT) on the progress of the EIA process for the Gatwick Airport project. The report includes a summary of the key findings of the EIA process and a list of recommendations for the future. The key findings are: the EIA process has been completed successfully, the project has been approved, and the project will be completed by 2020. The recommendations are: the project should be completed as quickly as possible, the project should be completed as cheaply as possible, and the project should be completed as sustainably as possible.

Principles of Environmental Policy - Development, ethics and experts

ACBA 7004

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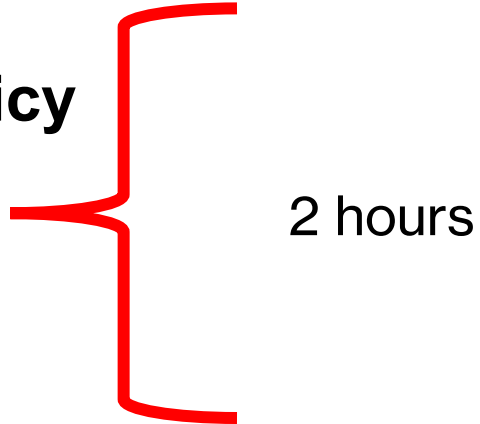


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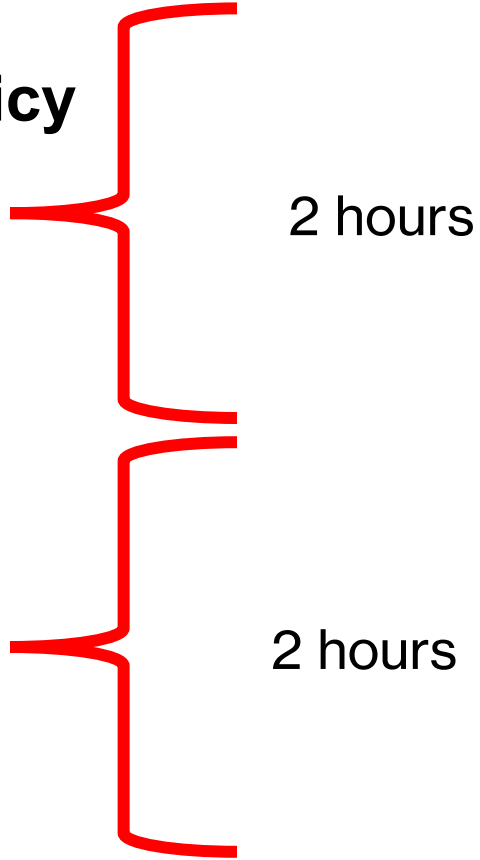
Outline

- **Principles of Environmental Policy**
- Definitions and Ideas
- Sustainable Development
- BREAK
- Environmental Ethics
- Environmental Experts
- **Assessment**

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- 2 hours

Outline

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- 2 hours
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Principles

In your group, produce a definition for:

- **Environment**
- **Sustainability**
- **Policy**





Sustainability

Principles

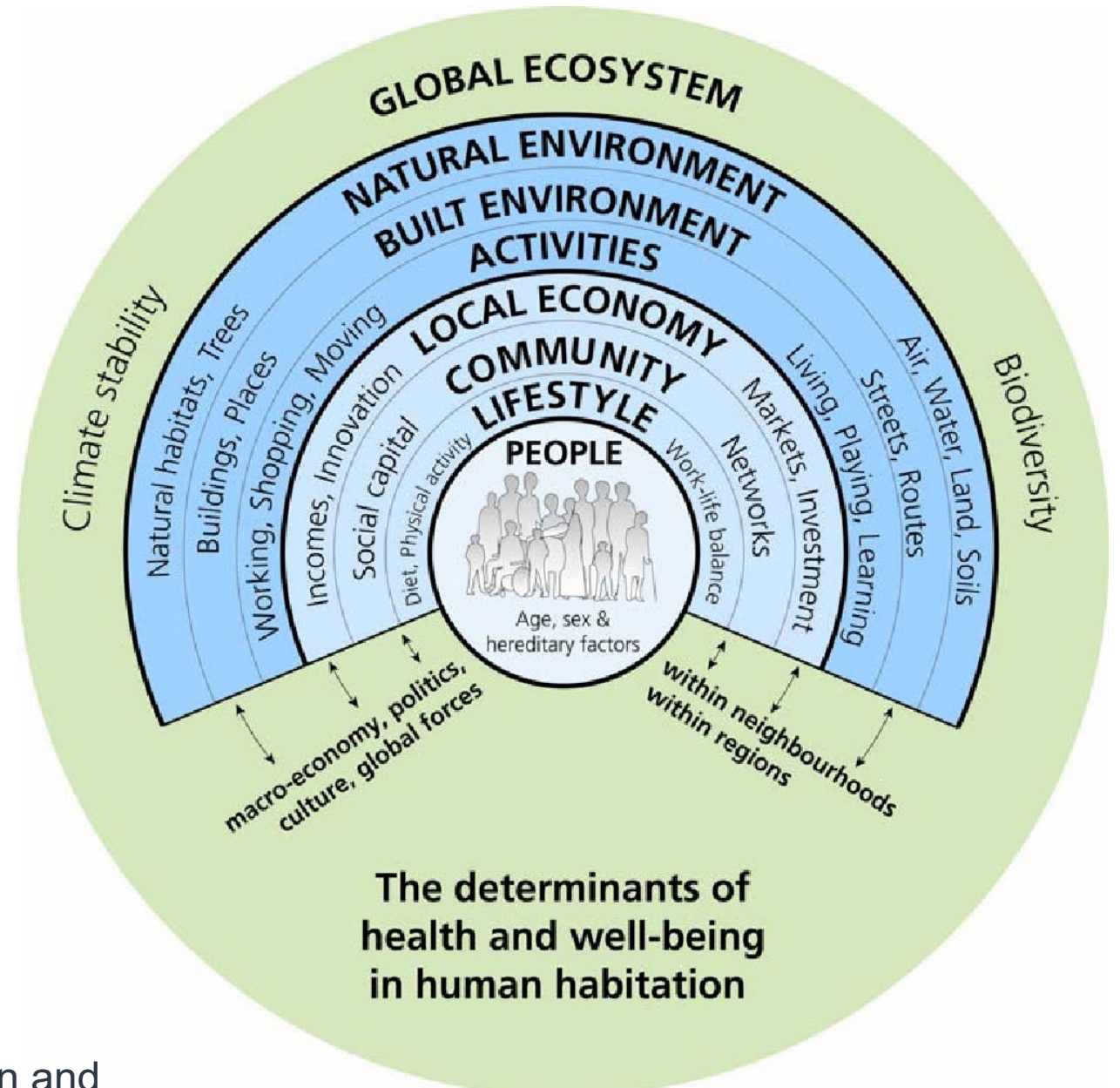


Environment

Principles

Environment

Environment



The Settlement Health Map (adapted from Barton and Grant, 2006)



Policy



Policy Definition

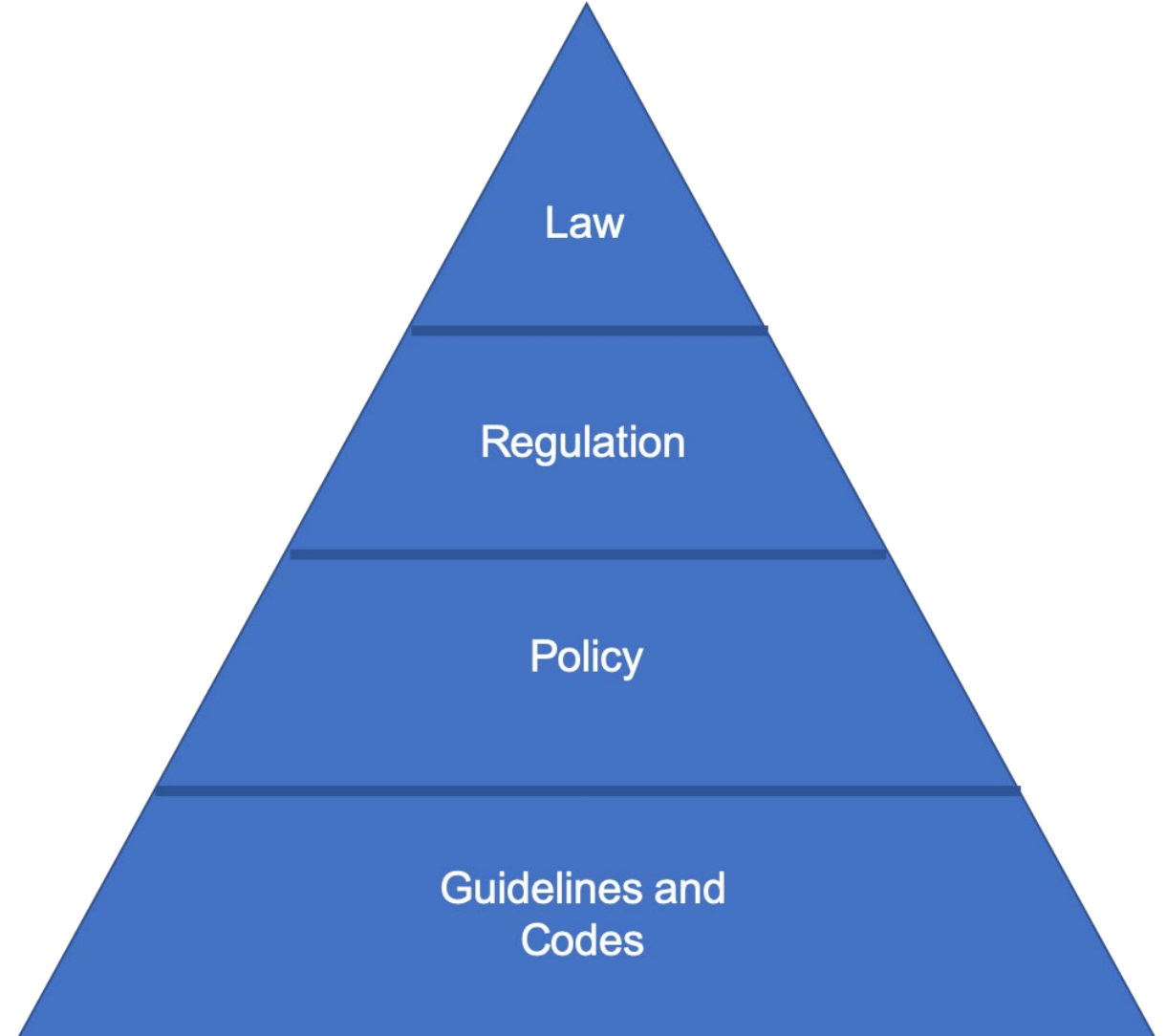
- a set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed to officially by a group of people, a business organization, a government, or a political party (Cambridge Dictionary).



Why do we have policy?

Principles

Why do we have policy?





Think of a policy?

Why did it come about?

How was it received?

What key changes did it bring?

Spend 10 mins researching it & report back to the group.

Principles of Good Environmental Policy

In pairs consider the follow:

- **What do you think are the principles of a good policy?**
- **What do you think are the principles of good policies for sustainability ?**
- **What do you think is the order of these principles and why?**
- **Why is good policy principles important to consider within the environmental agenda?**

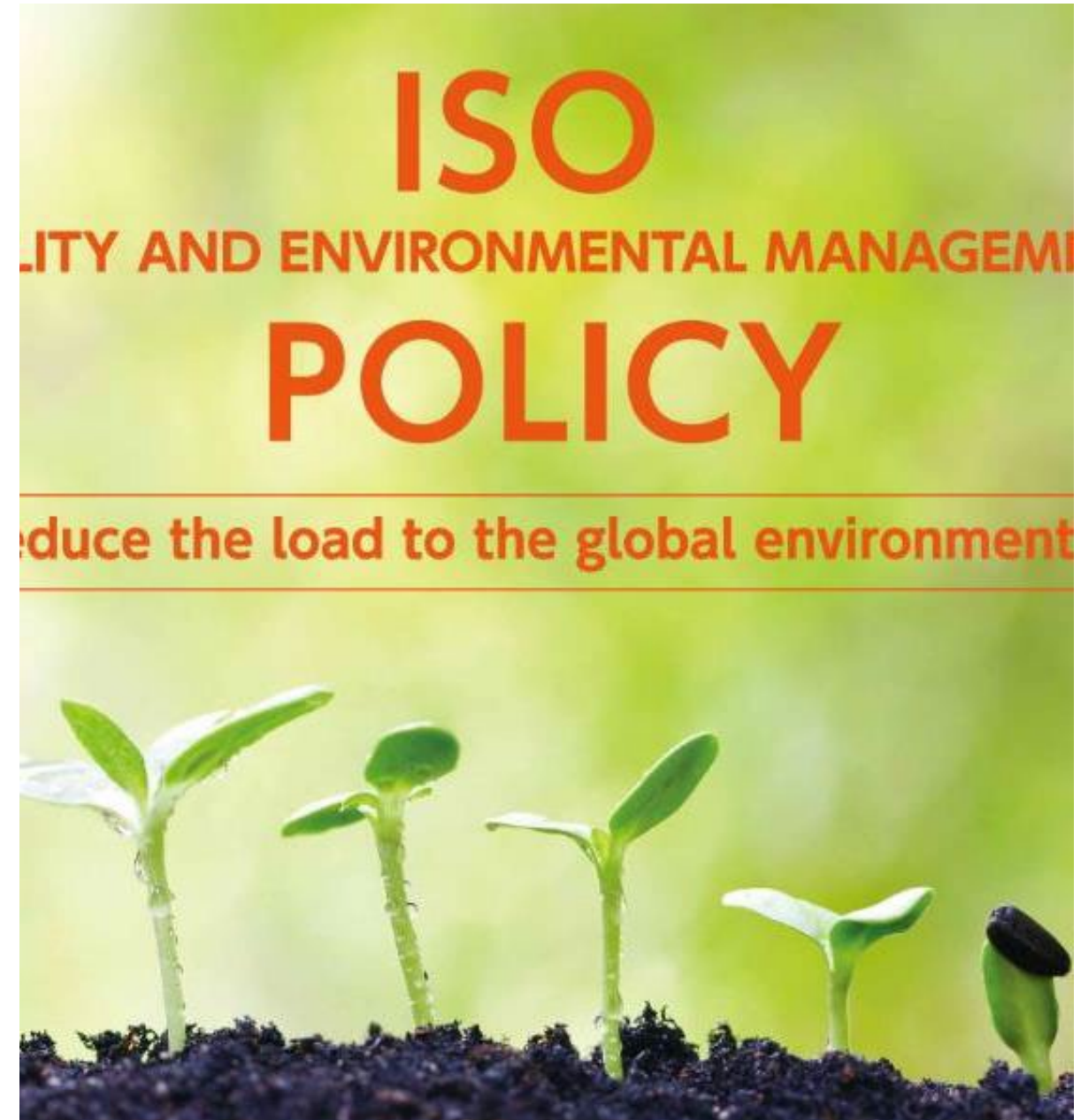


Principles of Environmental Policy



Lessons for good policies for sustainability (UN, 2020)

- **Sustainability is the supreme consideration for managing all human activities – political, social and economic.**
- Policy governance includes government, business and civil society, and emphasizes whole system management.
- To capture this diverse range of elements, environmental policy often employs alternative systems of governance, for example watershed-based management (Nutshell, 2015: 8).



Awareness
Of environmental
problems



Empowerment
Control of situation



Coordination



Enforcement. Achieving
agreed targets



Keys for
project
success

Lessons for good policies for sustainability (UN, 2020)



Awareness of
environmental
problems

Awareness

- Recognising issues
- Differences in Awareness (e.g. individual, corporate, government).



- Science
- Politics
- Trust

Awareness
of
environmental
problems

Environment Agency

This article is more than 11 months old

Environment Agency knew sewage was being dumped into rivers years ago, leak reveals

Exclusive: Revelation comes after agency's chair told MPs in May the practice had only recently come to light



Water companies are allowed to discharge untreated sewage into rivers, lakes and seas only at times of exceptional rainfall. Photograph: David Levene/The Guardian

History of Awareness?



[Global Warming in the Public Sphere on JSTOR](#)

[How 19th Century Scientists Predicted Global Warming
- JSTOR Daily](#)

Awareness of
environmental
problems

Empowerment

Empowerment
Control of
situation

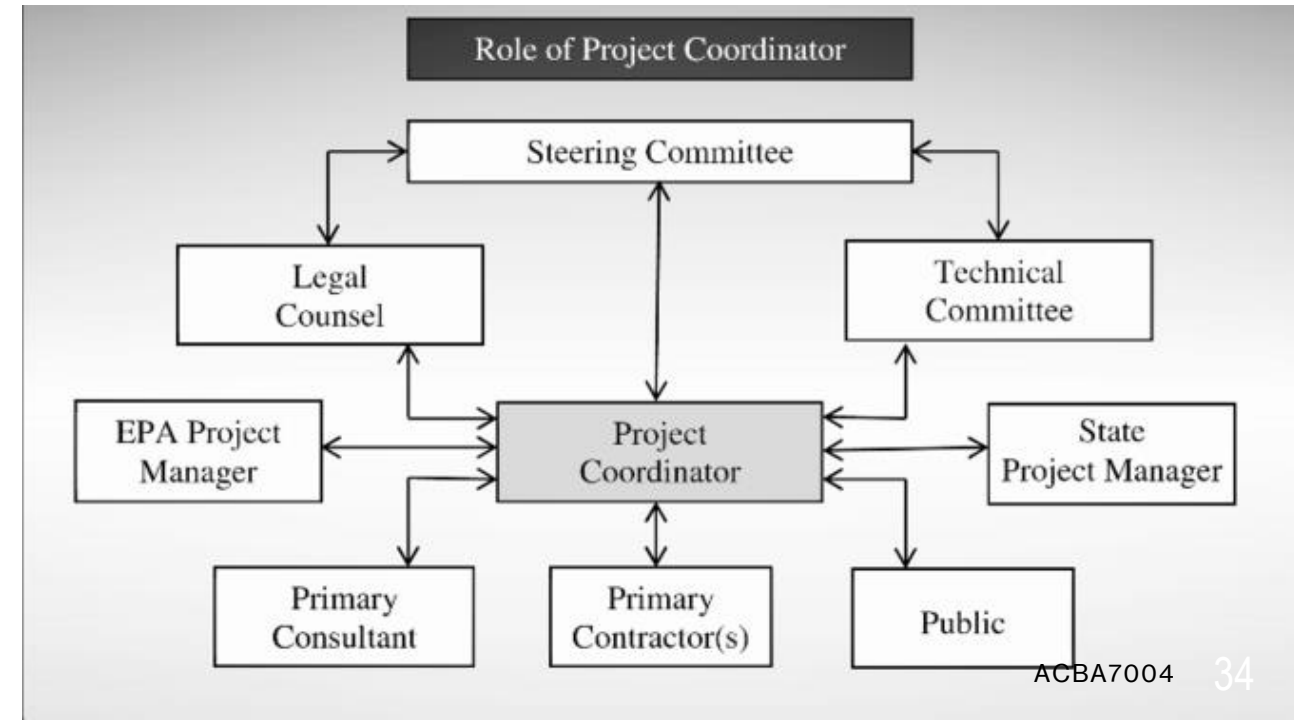
- Integrate pro-poor perspectives and opportunity creation for enhancing livelihoods
- Make use of the power of institutionalisation



Coordination

- Enhance networking and partnership
- Mainstream and share a common understanding on the activity aims

Coordination



Enforcement

- Ensure effective application of legal power
- Monitor and survey progress for long term commitment and adaptation
- e.g. Wildlife Crime Kenya 2016 (Kenya initiated the need to discuss wildlife crime)

Enforcement.
Achieving
agreed targets



Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council
Community Services

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

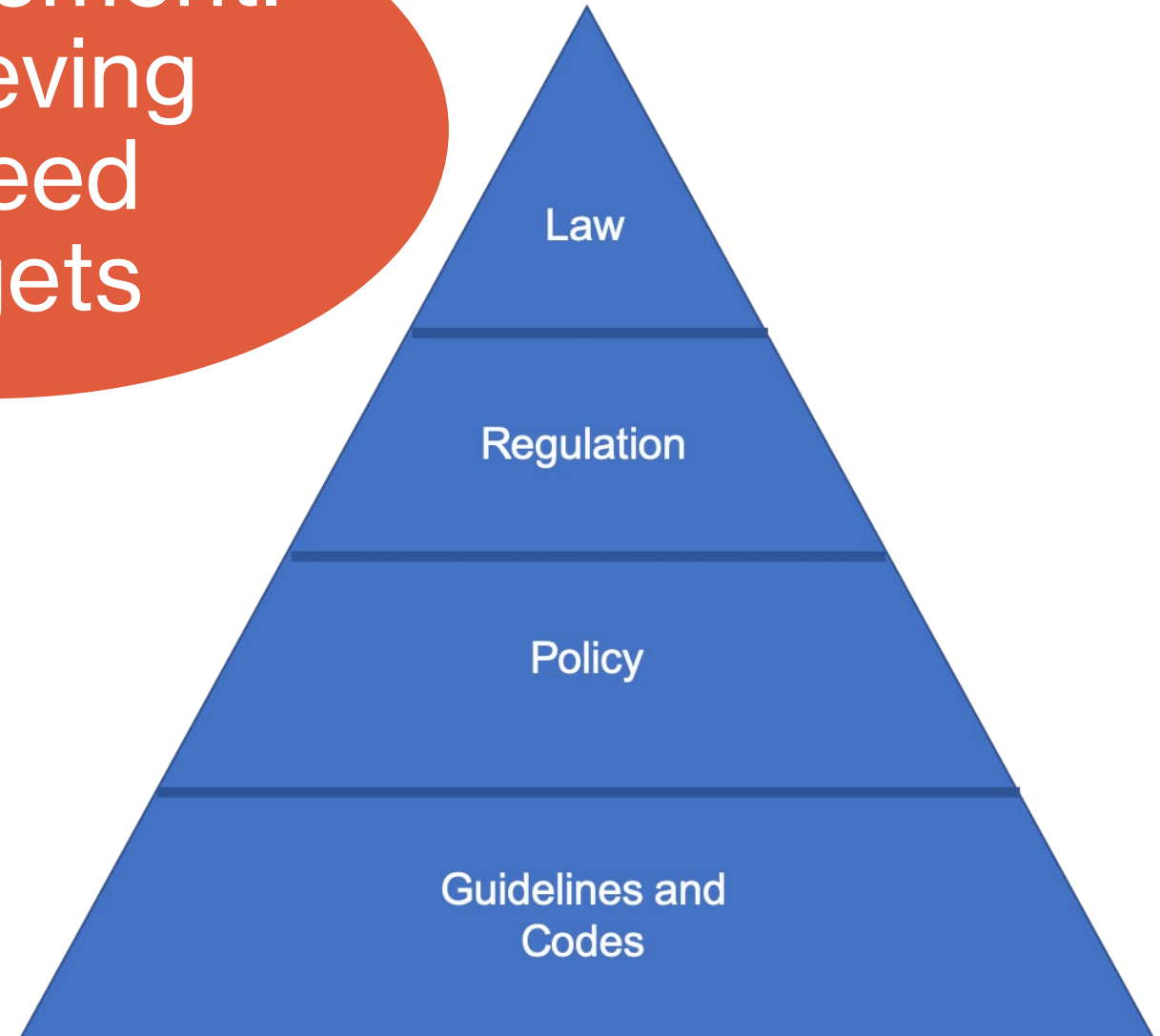
**ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
ENFORCEMENT POLICY**

A GUIDE ON THE ENFORCEMENT APPROACH IN RESPECT OF
PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Enforcement

- Legislative hierarchy for environmental protection
(we will expand on this later in the module)

Enforcement.
Achieving
agreed
targets



Why environmental policies?



Awareness

Coordination

**Behavioural
Change**



Enforcement

**Why
environmental
policies?**

Empowerment

Behaviour Change

- Is awareness enough?
- How to we convince people, business etc to change their action?
- Change can be:
 - **Cultural**
 - **Community**
 - **Individual**
 - **Business**
 - **International**



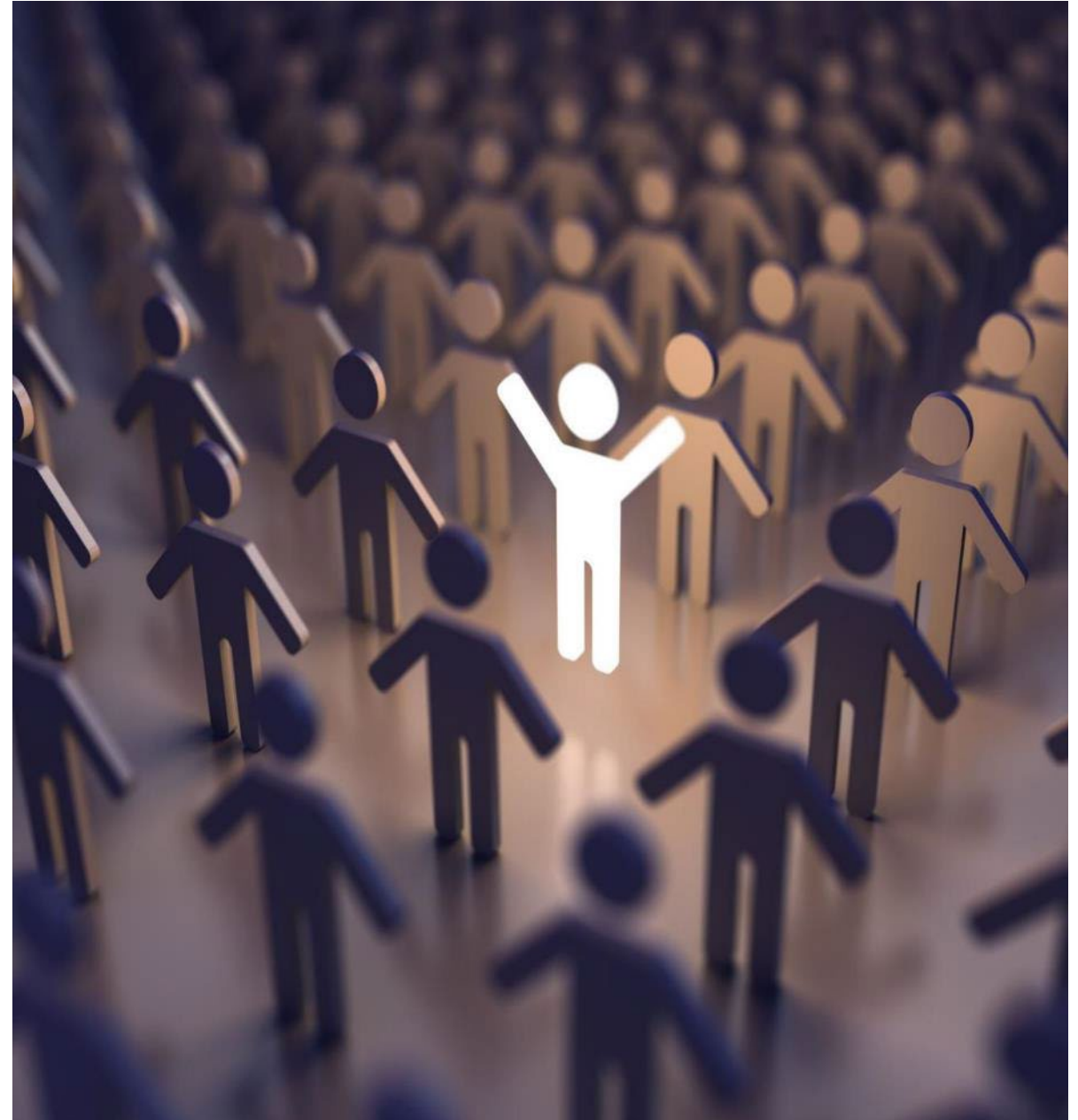
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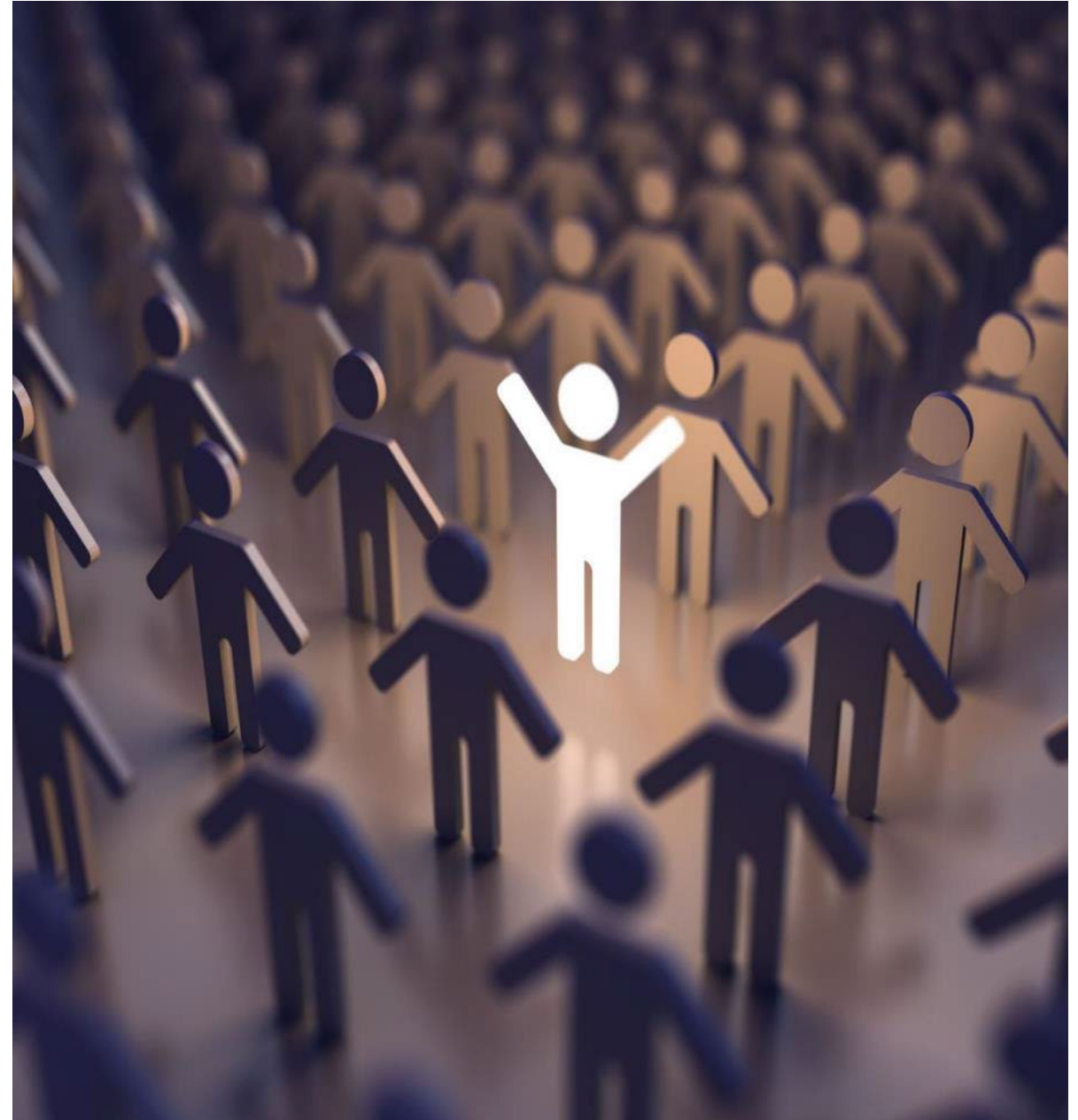
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Behaviour Change

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Behaviour Change?

What might be the processes / stages in changing behaviour?

Discuss with your neighbour & report back to the group.

Behaviour Change: the Theory



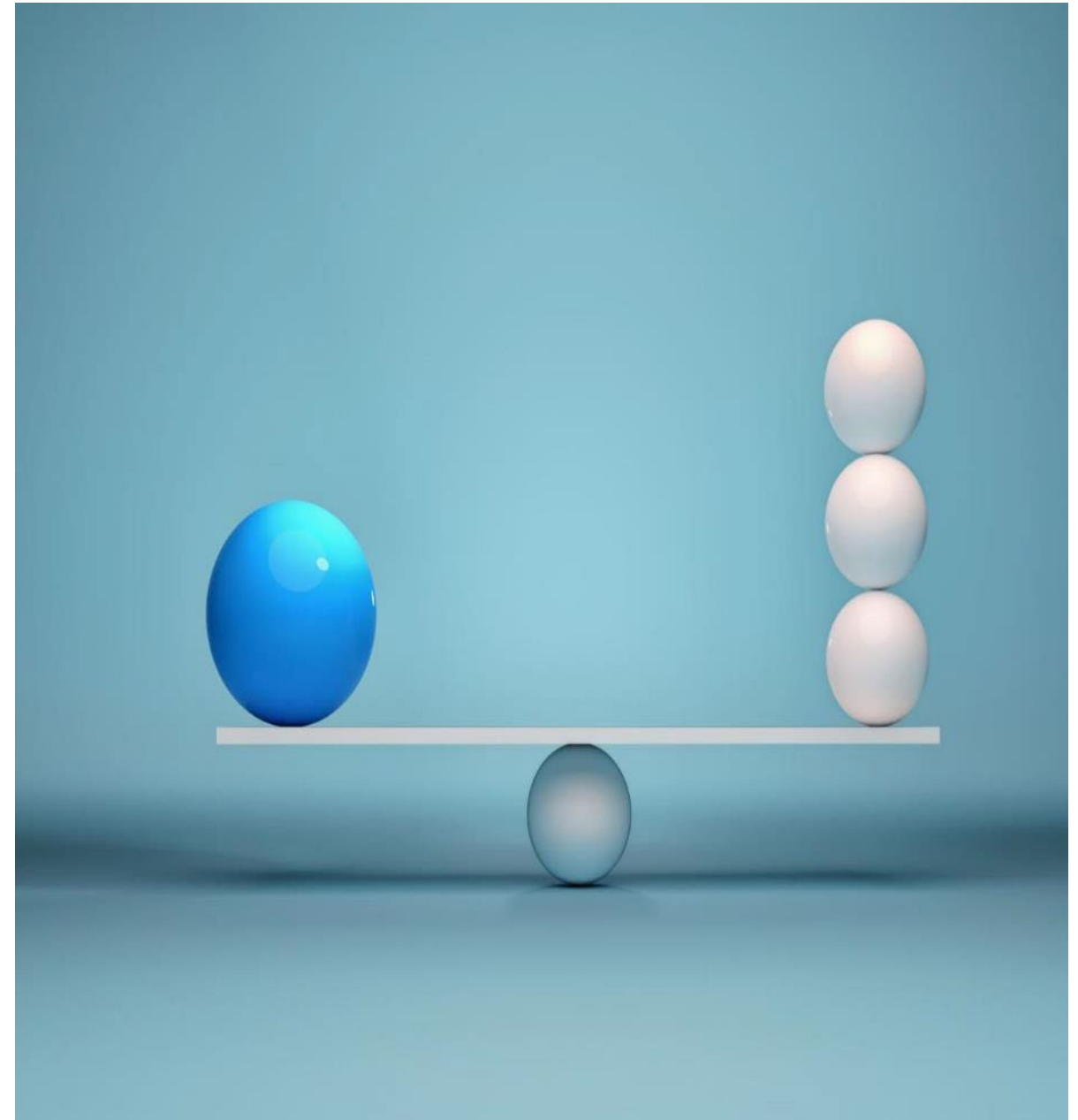
[Transtheoretical Model of Behavior Change | SpringerLink](#)

The stages of change are:

- Precontemplation (unaware or denial)
- Contemplation (Aware but ambivalent)
- Preparation/Determination (planning)
Prochaska, 2020 shows that 50% of people who skip this stage fail within 21 days
- Action/Willpower (Modify behaviour)
- Maintenance (consolidate the gains)
- Relapse (How do you guide against this?)

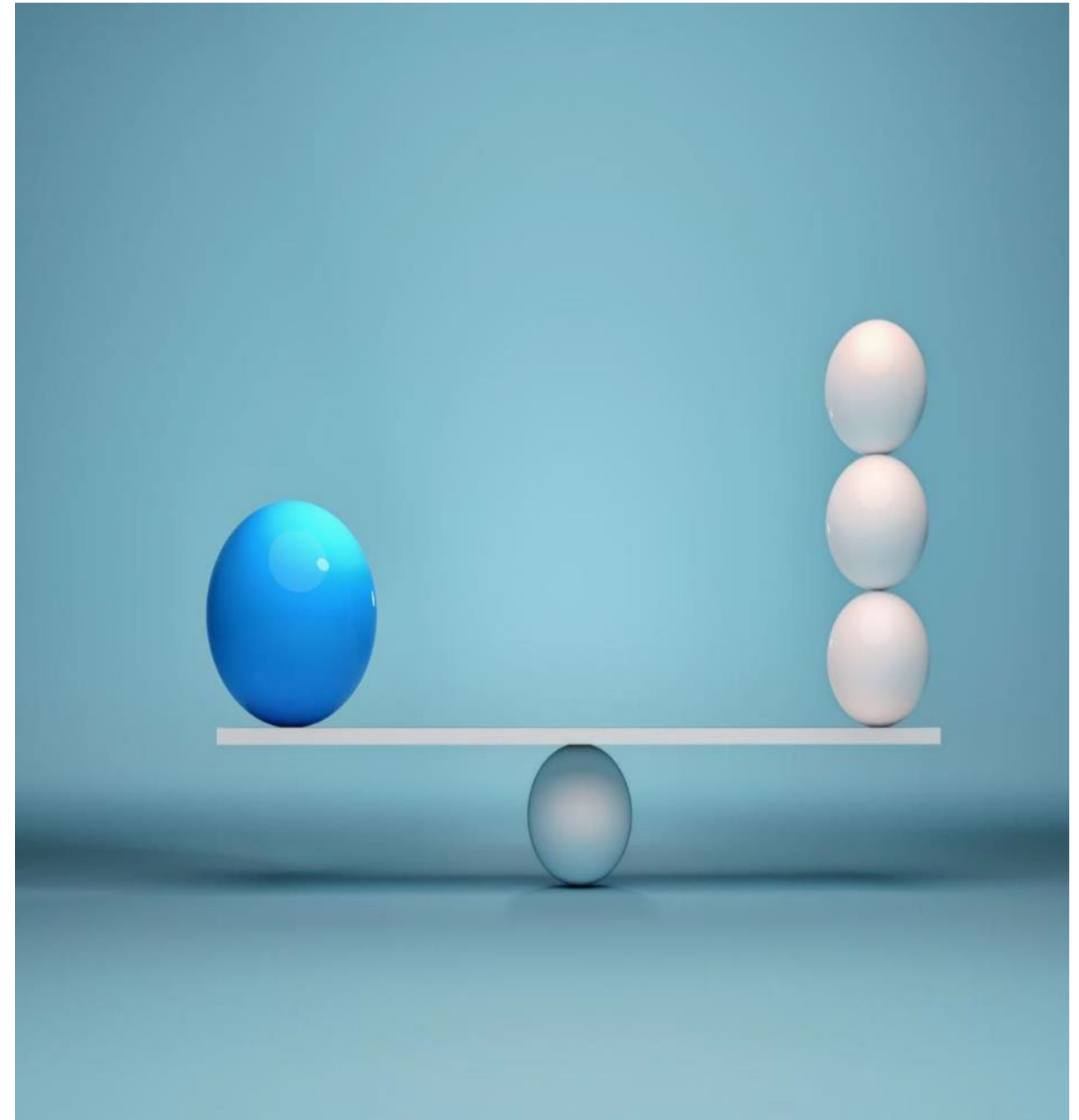
Behaviour Change: the Theory

- To move from one stage to another psychologists talk about processes of change e.g. in Stage 2 (Contemplation) The process involves
 - **A. Consciousness raising and**
 - **B. Self-reevaluation**
- Other considerations are
 - Readiness to change
 - Barriers to change
 - Likelihood of relapse



Behaviour Change: the Theory

- To move from one stage to another psychologists talk about processes of change e.g. in Stage 2 (Contemplation) The process involves
 - **A. Consciousness raising and**
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5 min break



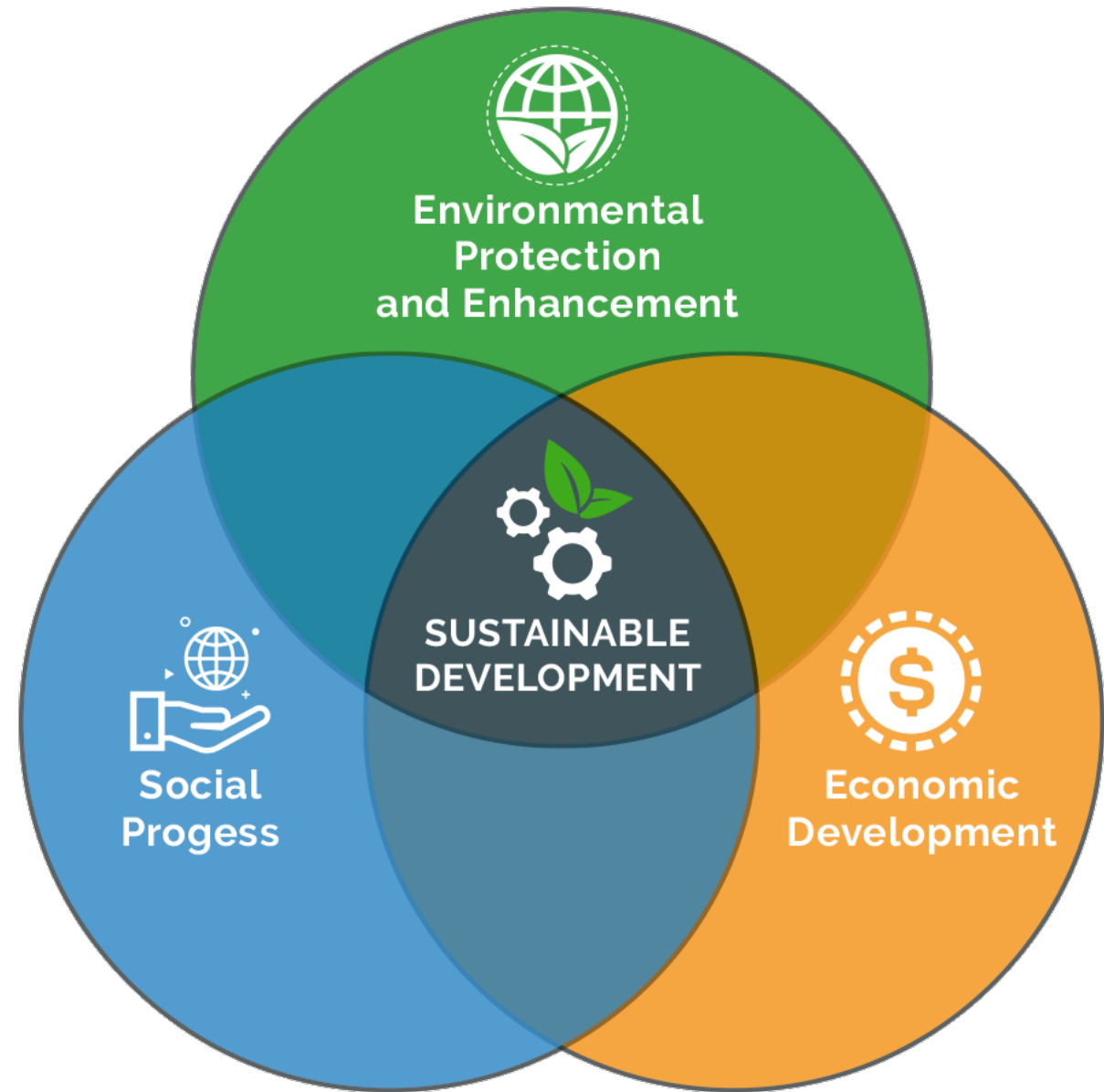
Sustainable Development



Sustainable Development

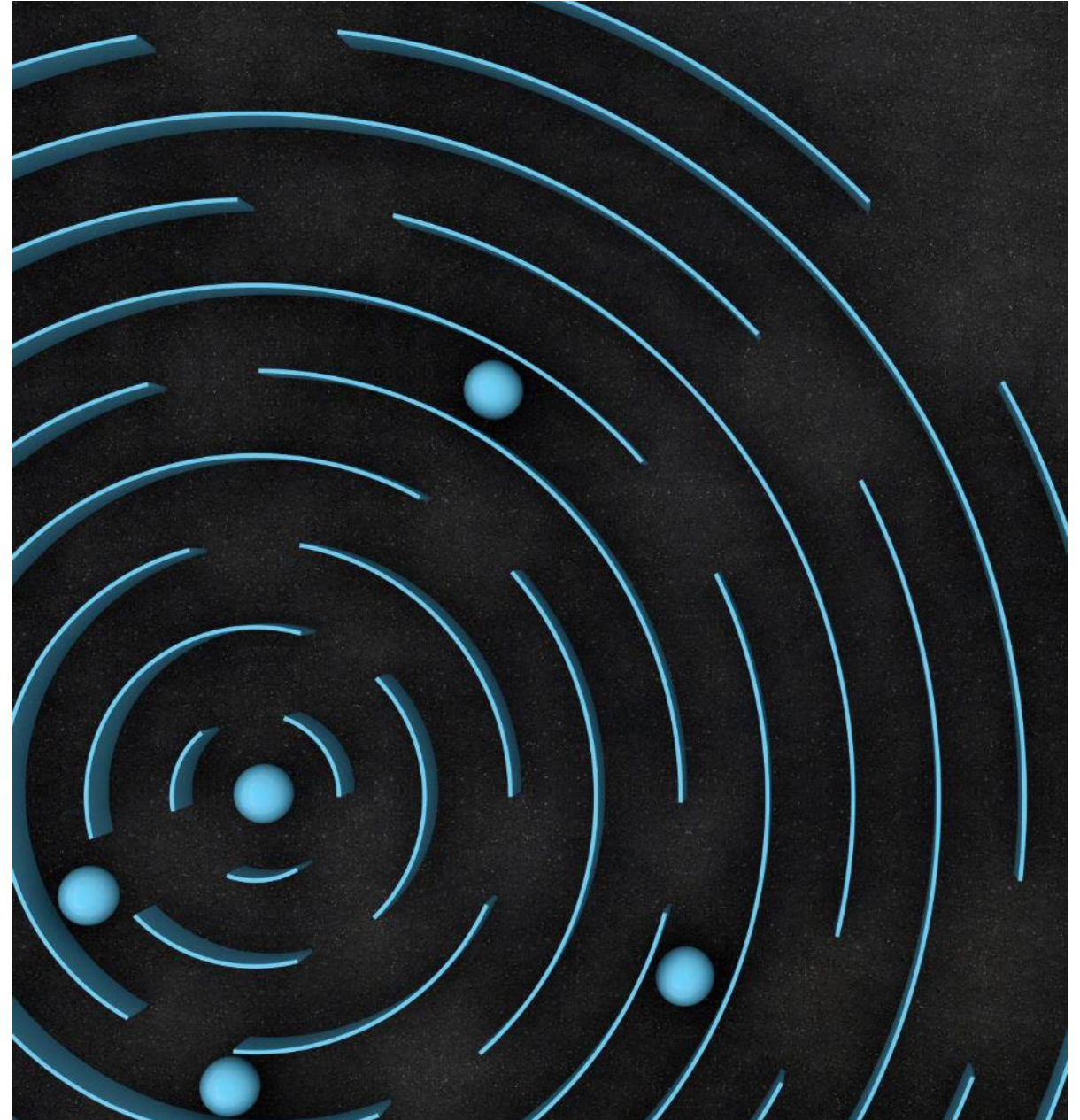
Sustainable development is a strategy of driving growth while using resources efficiently. It takes into consideration the immediate and long-term well-being of our environment and people.

[Sustainable Development Definition | Arena \(arenasolutions.com\)](https://arenasolutions.com)



Pre-Sustainable Development

- 1949: Sand County Almanac (Leopold)
- 1956: Peak Oil (Hubbert)
- 1962: Silent Spring (Carson)
- 1966: Spaceship Earth (Boulding)
- 1969: Making a counterculture (Roszak)
- 1972: A Blueprint for Survival (Goldsmith et al.)
- 1972: Limits to Growth (Meadows et al.)
 - Also called 'Club of Rome'
- 1973: Small is beautiful (Schumacher)
- 1979: Gaia Hypothesis (Lovelock)
- 1980: North-South: A program for survival (Brandt)
- 1987: Our Common Future
 - Also called the Bruntland Report



Events that influenced Sustainable Development

- 1967: Environmental Defense Fund formed (Legal Action)
- 1969: Friends of the Earth formed (Advocacy)
- 1970: Earth Day
- 1972: DDT ban (in U.S.)
- 1973: Oil Crisis
- 1973: Endangered Species Act (U.S.)
- 1974: CFC research
- 1976 - 1994: Love Canal Disaster
- 1979: Oil Crisis II (Iranian Revolution)
- 1979: Three Mile Island (Partial Nuclear Meltdown)
- 1984: Bhopal disaster
- 1984: Ethiopian Drought (~1,000,000 dead)
- 1985: Ozone hole discovered
- 1986: Chernobyl
- 1986: Space Shuttle Challenger Disaster
- 1987: Montreal Protocol (CFC ban)

How is Sustainable Development defined?

- “Hajer (1995, page 14) made a very powerful point when he observed that the coalition for sustainable development would collapse if it were it ever defined precisely, given its potentially unstable mixture of radical and conservative elements” (Jordan 2008: 20).





How is Sustainable Development defined?

- “development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Our Common Future 1987: 15).
- “current decisions should not impair the prospects for maintaining or improving future living standards. This implies that our economic systems should be managed so that we can live off the dividends of our resources” (Repetto 1986).

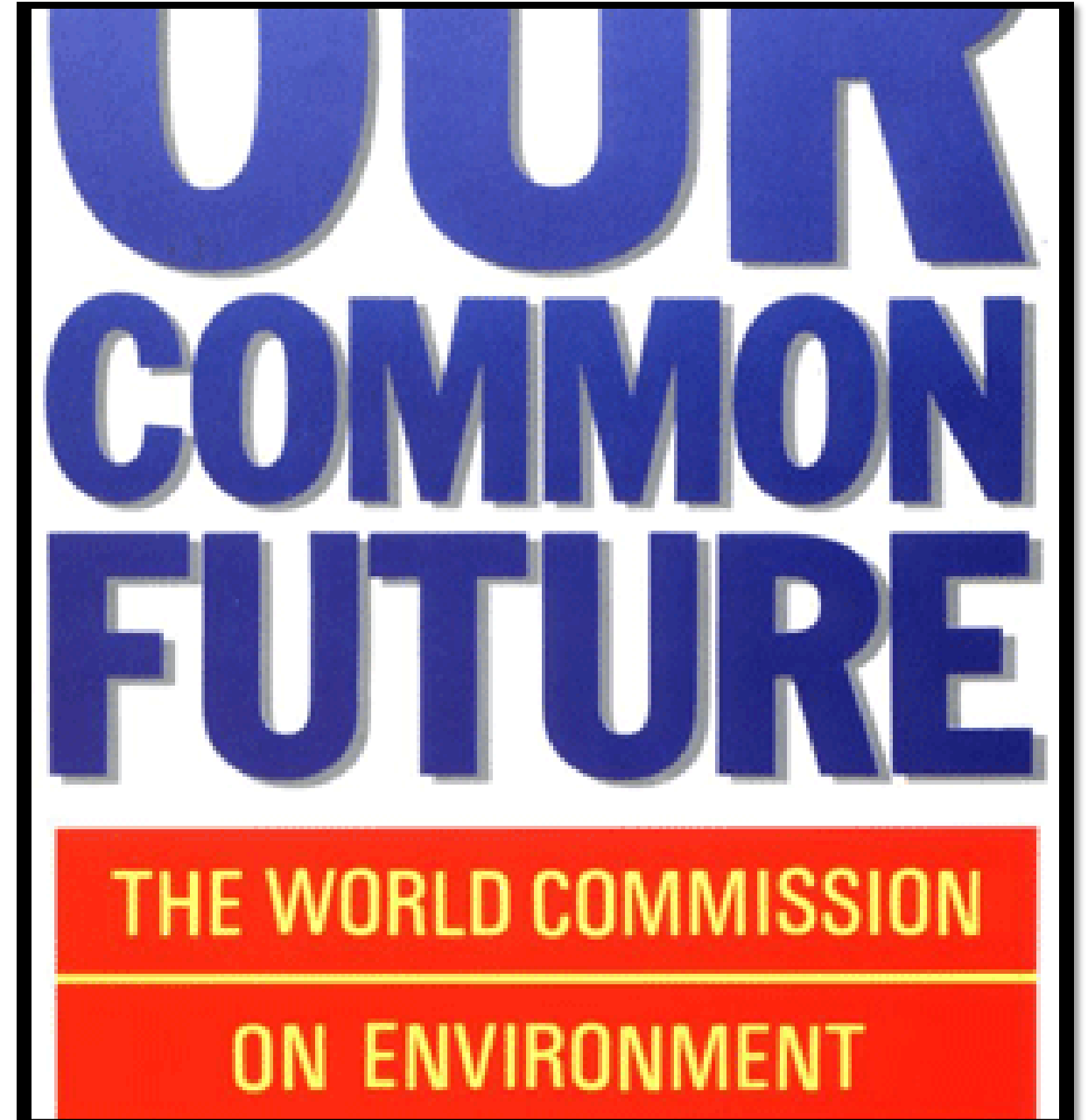
How is Sustainable Development defined?

- “sustainable development is an approach that will permit continuing improvements in the quality of life with a lower intensity of resource use, thereby leaving behind for future generations an undiminished or even enhanced stock of natural resources” (Munasinghe 1991).
- A “collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development, and environmental protection – at the local, national, regional, and global levels” (World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002).



Birth of (modern) Sustainable Development

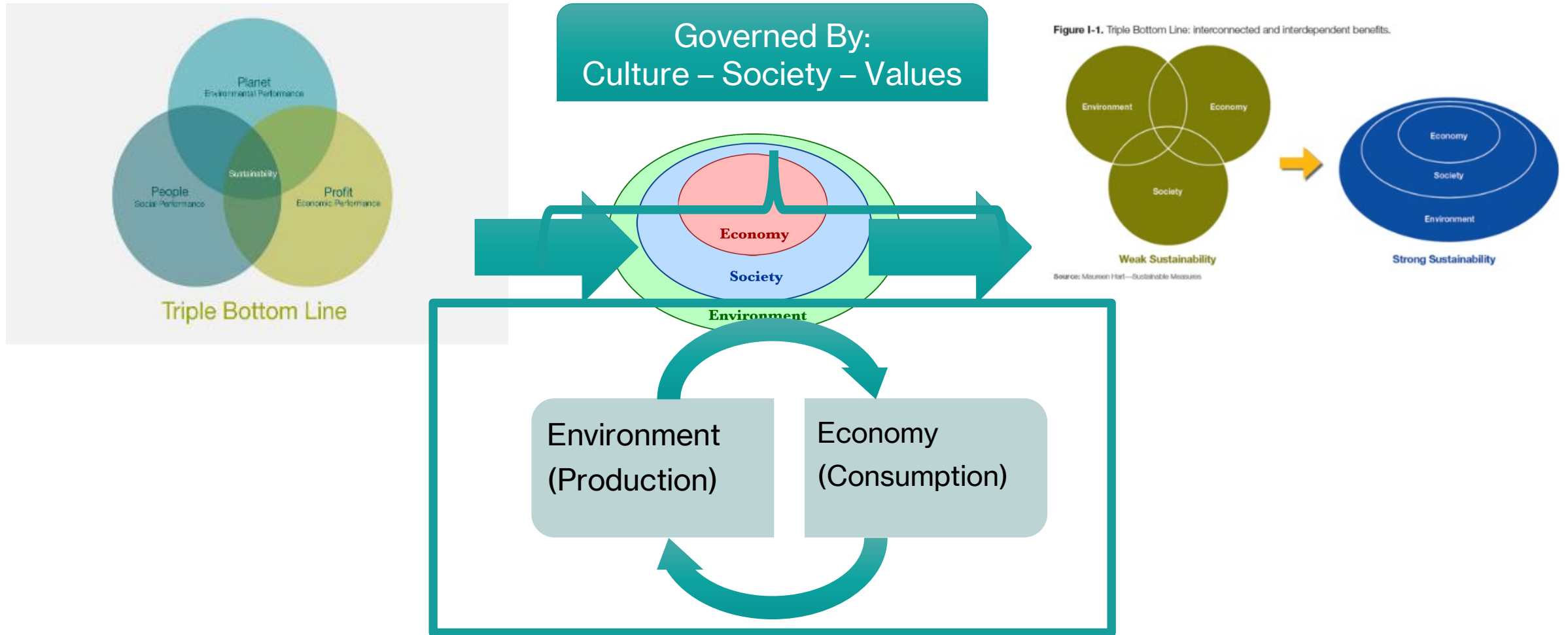
- “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (UNWEP 1987).



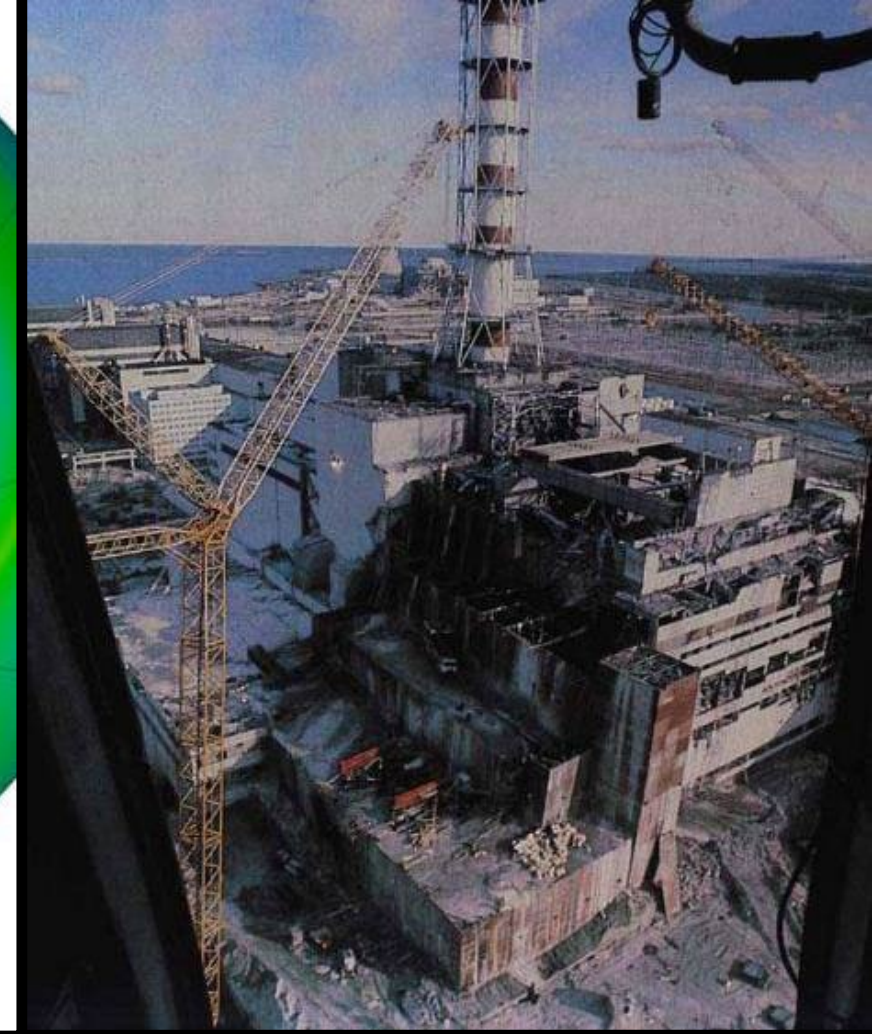
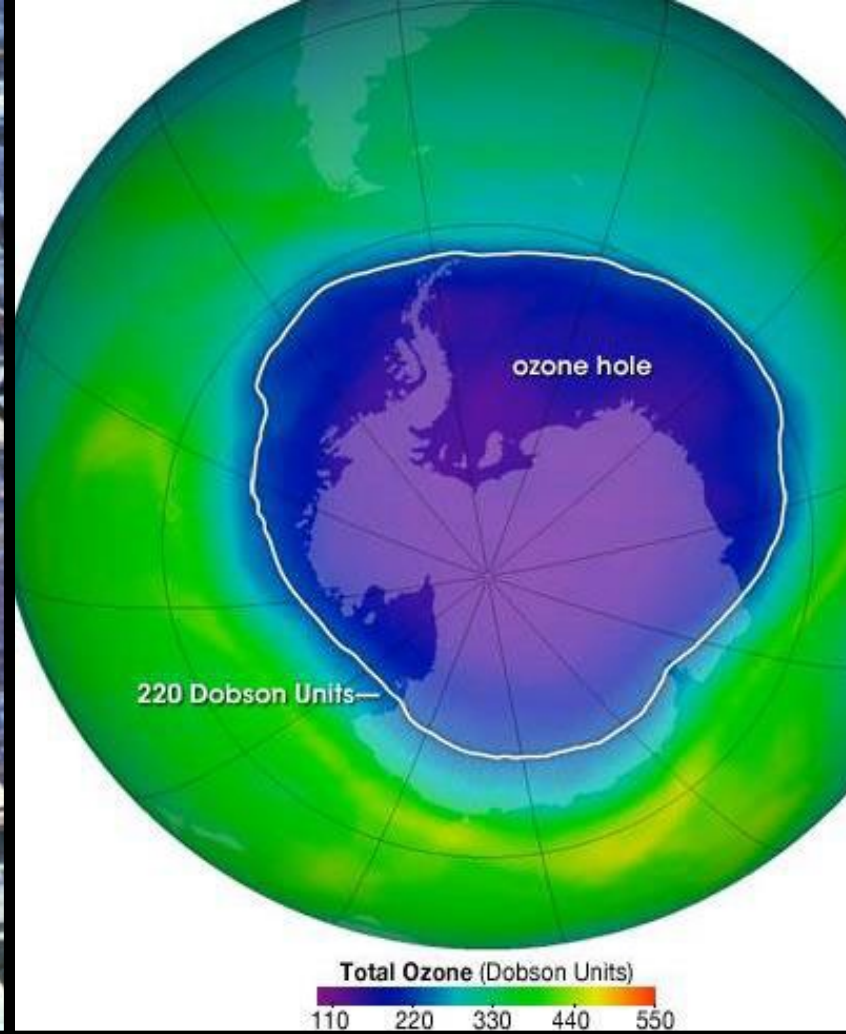
But what is Sustainable Development?

- An analytical framework;
- A normative agenda;
- A language to discuss our world and future;
- A promise to integrate people and the environment;
- A recipe book;
- A response to unprecedented change (population, social, enviro)
- A governance model;
- A con or sham;
- A process;
- An outcome;
- Socialism in drag;
- A way to control people;
- Anti-capitalism (hiding behind environmentalism)
- ...?

My understanding of Sustainable Development







Catastrophe prompting sustainable development



<https://padlet.com/acunningham142/MapEnvCatastrophes>

Sustainable Development and Catastrophe?

Can you think of a catastrophe that has prompted progress in sustainable development?

What developed?

How did people's behaviour change?

(15 mins)

Major Environmental Disasters

- [Timeline: Major Environmental Disasters \(cfr.org\)](https://www.cfr.org/)



What is this Brundtland Report?

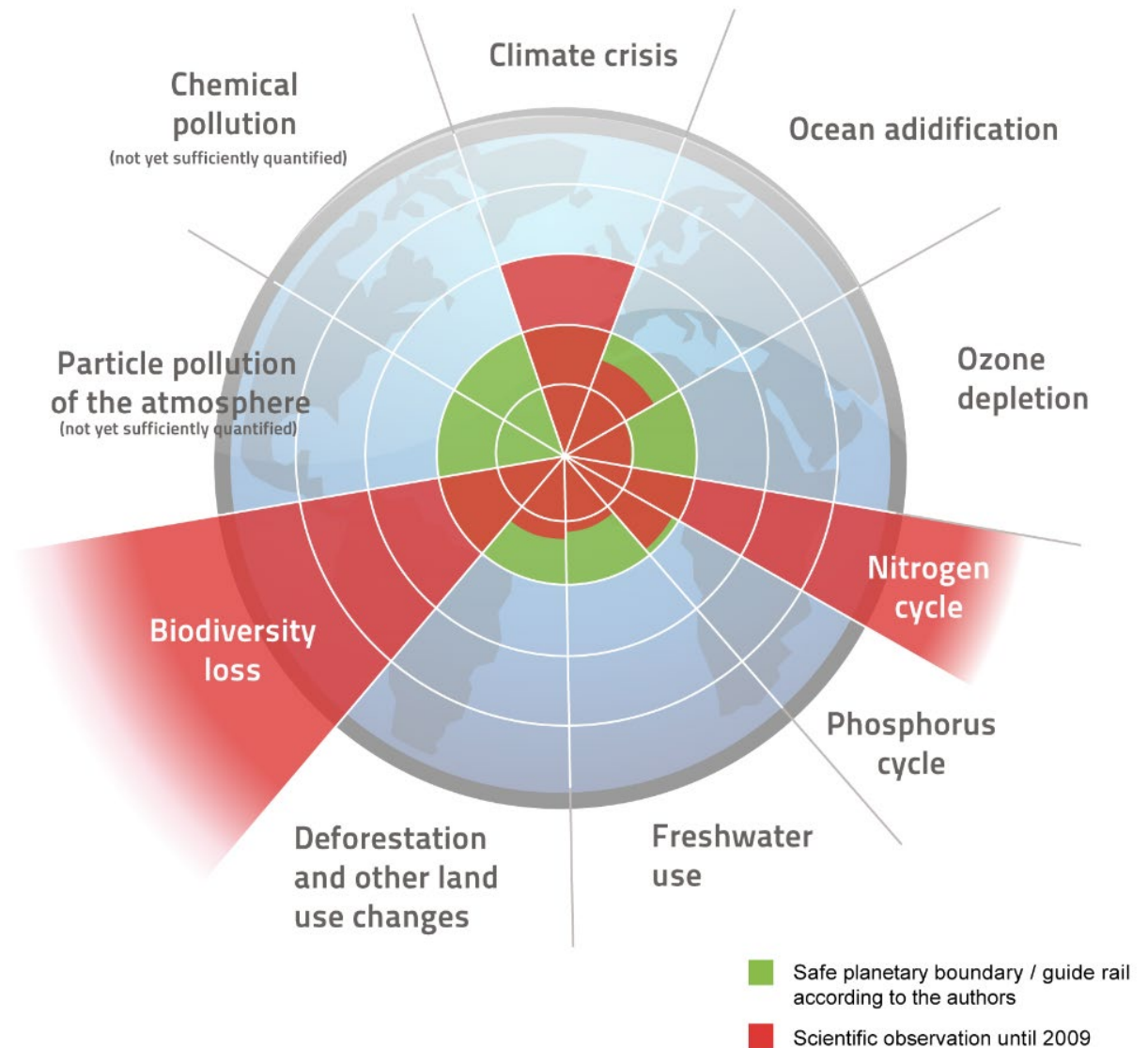
- "Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable **to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.** The concept of sustainable development does imply limits - not absolute limits but limitations imposed by the present state of technology and social organization on environmental resources and by the ability of the biosphere to absorb the effects of human activities.
- But technology and social organization can be both managed and improved to make way for a new era of economic growth. The Commission believes that widespread poverty is no longer inevitable. Poverty is not only an evil in itself, but sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to fulfil their aspirations for a better life. A world in which poverty is endemic will always be prone to ecological and other catastrophes" (Our Common Future (i.e., Brundtland Report) 1987: article 25).

OUR COMMON FUTURE (1987)

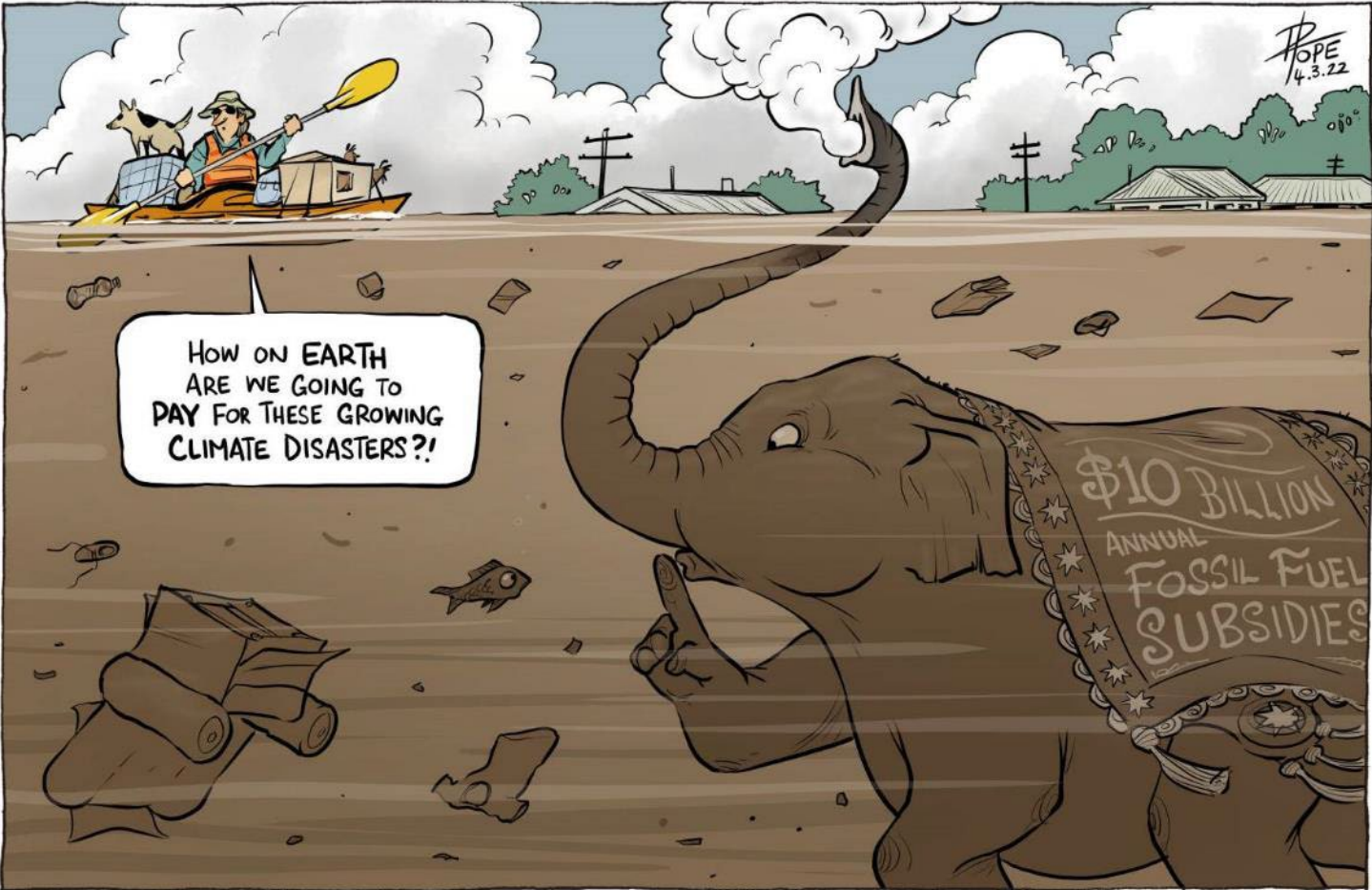
- “The scale and complexity of our requirements for natural resources have increased greatly with the rising levels of population and production. Nature is bountiful, but it is also fragile and finely balanced. There are thresholds that cannot be crossed without endangering the basic integrity of the system. Today we are close to many of these thresholds; we must be ever mindful of the risk of endangering the survival of life on Earth” (Our Common Future 1987: 28).

Planetary Boundaries

after Johan Rockström, Stockholm Resilience Centre et al. 2009



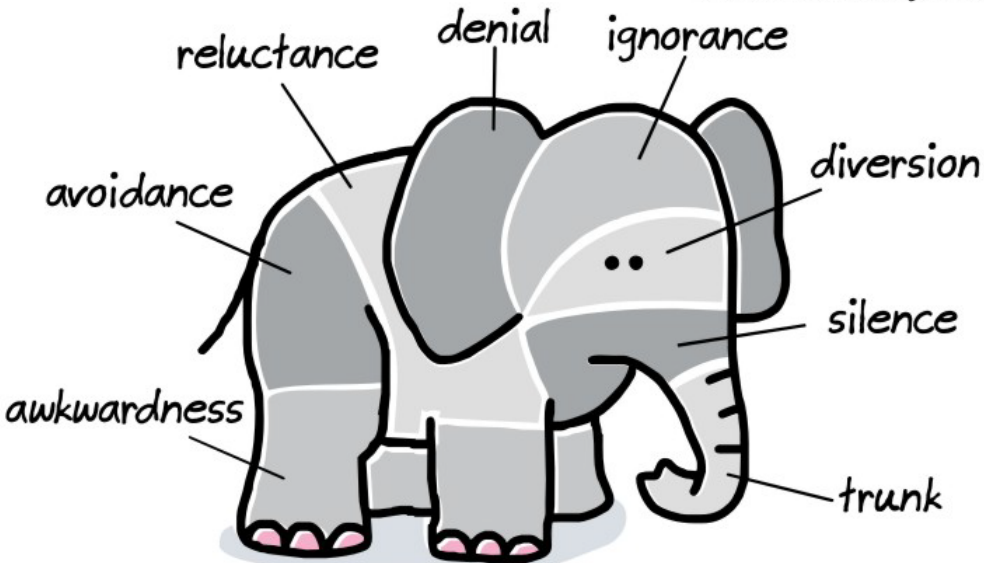
Gross inequality



Dist. by Universal Uclick

PARTS OF THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM

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Gross inequality

- “The principal defect of the industrial way of life with its ethos of expansion is that it is not sustainable. Its termination within the lifetime of someone born today is inevitable - unless it continues to be sustained for a while longer by an entrenched minority at the cost of imposing great suffering on the rest of mankind” (Goldsmith et al, 1972: 110).

[Oxfam 2020](#)



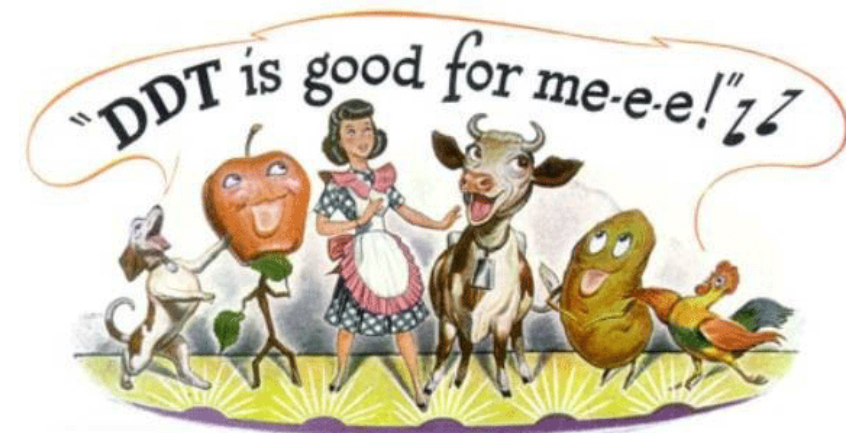
- The 22 richest men in the world have more wealth than all the women in Africa.
- Women and girls put in 12.5 billion hours of unpaid care work each and every day – a contribution to the global economy of at least \$10.8 trillion a year, more than three times the size of the global tech industry.
- Getting the richest one percent to pay just 0.5 percent extra tax on their wealth over the next 10 years would equal the investment needed to create 117 million jobs in sectors such as elderly and childcare, education and health.

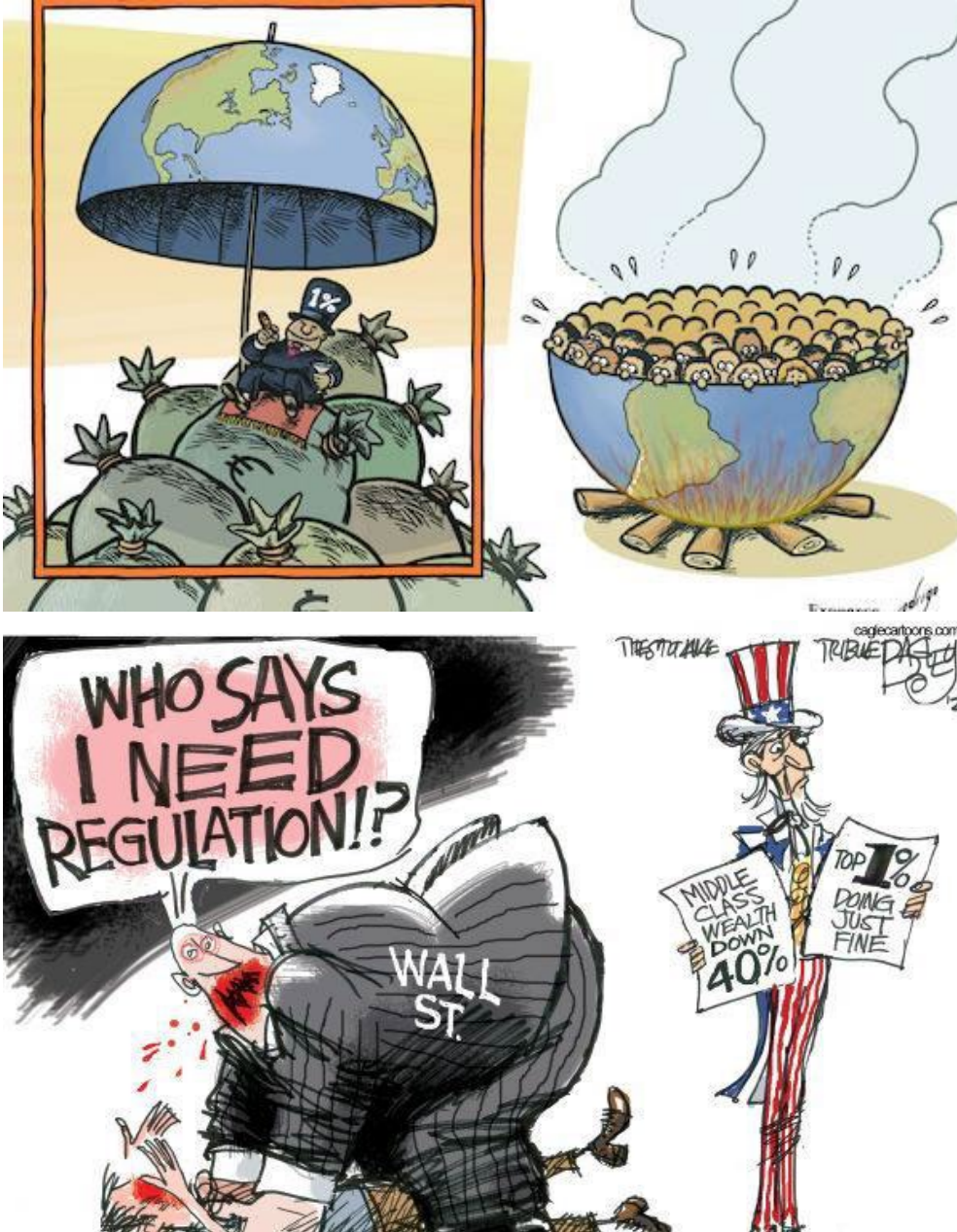
Gross inequality

Doom and Gloom?

- “We stand now where two roads diverge. But unlike the roads in Robert Frost’s familiar poem, they are not equally fair. The road we have long been traveling is deceptively easy, a smooth superhighway on which we progress with great speed, but at its end lies disaster. The other fork of the road — the one less traveled by — offers our last, our only chance to reach a destination that assures the preservation of the earth”

(Rachel Carson 1962: 277) **The Silent Spring**

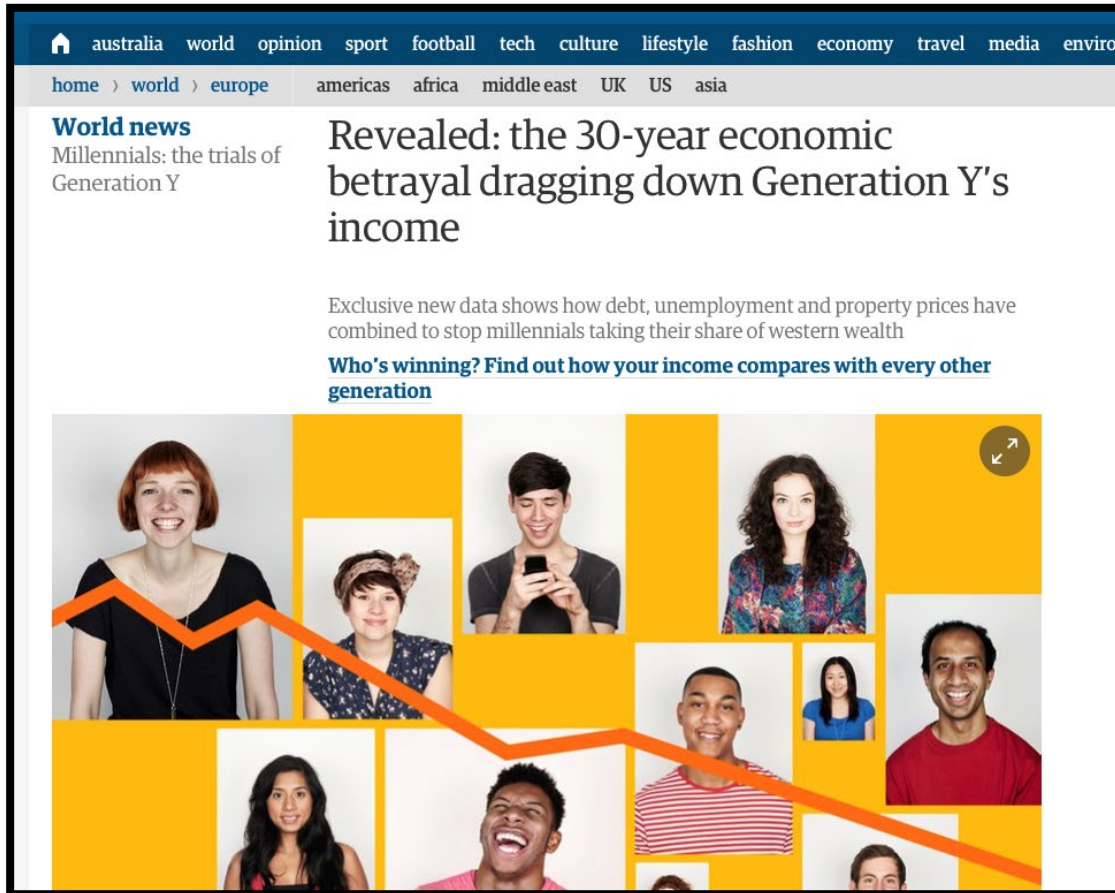




How does change happen?

- How do you change something that is 'common sense', the natural system, and one that so many of us are invested in?

“30-year betrayal”... and SD?



“Paul Johnson, director of the Institute of Fiscal Studies, said he feared intergenerational inequality would fuel wider inequality in society because youngsters with rich parents would retain such an unfair advantage in the important years of early adulthood” (2016).



Review Redclift (2005)

Chose a heading in the Redclift (2005) paper 'Sustainable Development (1987-2005): An Oxymoron Comes of Age. (e.g. *the corporate response to sustainable development*) (15 mins)

- 1) Summarise main content to the group.**
- 2) In your opinion... Has anything changed since 2005 onward?**

Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development
Sust. Dev. 13, 212–227 (2005)
Published online 22 July 2005 in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/sd.281

Sustainable Development (1987–2005): An Oxymoron Comes of Age

Michael Redclift*

King's College, University of London, UK

ABSTRACT

The paper examines the conceptual history of 'sustainable development', from the Brundtland Commission's definition in 1987 to the present day. It argues that the superficial consensus that has characterized much of the early debate has given way to a series of parallel but distinct discourses around sustainability. The underlying assumptions behind much of the discussion are assessed, as is the move, after the first Earth Summit (1992), to focus on *rights*, rather than *needs*, as the principal line of enquiry. This analytical attention to rights is linked to the neo-liberal economic agendas of the 1990s, and the growth of interest in congruent areas, including human security and the environment, social capital, critical natural capital and intellectual property rights. The paper argues that increasing attention to questions of biology and science studies has strengthened this 'rights-based' approach, as well as interest in the linkages between 'natural' and 'human' systems, including attention to questions of environmental justice. It is clear that issues of global environmental justice are as important as they were when the concept of 'sustainable development' was in its infancy, but the new material realities of science and the environment in the 21st century demand a re-engagement with their social consequences, something which is largely ignored by the (market) liberal consensus. Copyright © 2005 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd and ERP Environment.

Received 17 November 2004; revised 2 February 2005; accepted 7 March 2005

Keywords: sustainable development; environmental justice; social capital; property rights; materiality

Criticisms of Sustainable Development

- Oxymoron
- Is incompatible with neoliberal economics and 'free markets'
- Ambiguous ('needs' vs. 'wants')
- Implies (or used to imply) that 'development' and 'GDP or economic growth' are the same
- Conflation of social, environmental, and ecological processes (i.e. do we accept they are inseparable?)
- Futuristic – worry about 100 years from now and ignore the present
- Doomsday implications
- Impractical (is a critique of current power and privilege)
- Idealistic (i.e. against human nature and history)
- Elitist (i.e. socialist, anti-capitalist)
- Uncritical binary (simplification) 'environment OR people'
- Co-opted or co-optable (does not challenge current system)
- Incongruous 'group' and 'individual' goals
- Integration of People (development) and Ecological (sustainability) concepts
- Cannot be measured / our measurements do not measure what needs to be measured (i.e. GDP vs. wellbeing)

Major Faults

1. Contradiction between economic growth (needed in developing nations) AND ecological conservation;
2. Inattention to power at all scales, and to the vested interests that profit from unsustainable development;
3. Vague and (possibly) impossible to implement;
4. 'Green-washing' – providing cover for the *status quo*;
5. Implies constant growth possible (delusional?);
6. Distraction from meaningful change (system the problem);
7. Inclusion or exclusion of people from the equation.

- Sustainability aligns with existing socio-economic distributions of power, reinforcing the system that brought us to this point.
- More guns will solve the gun violence problem.
- More booze will solve the binge drinking problems.
- More patriarchy will solve gender inequality?
- More X will solve problems rooted in X?

Knowledge/Power

Things are changing

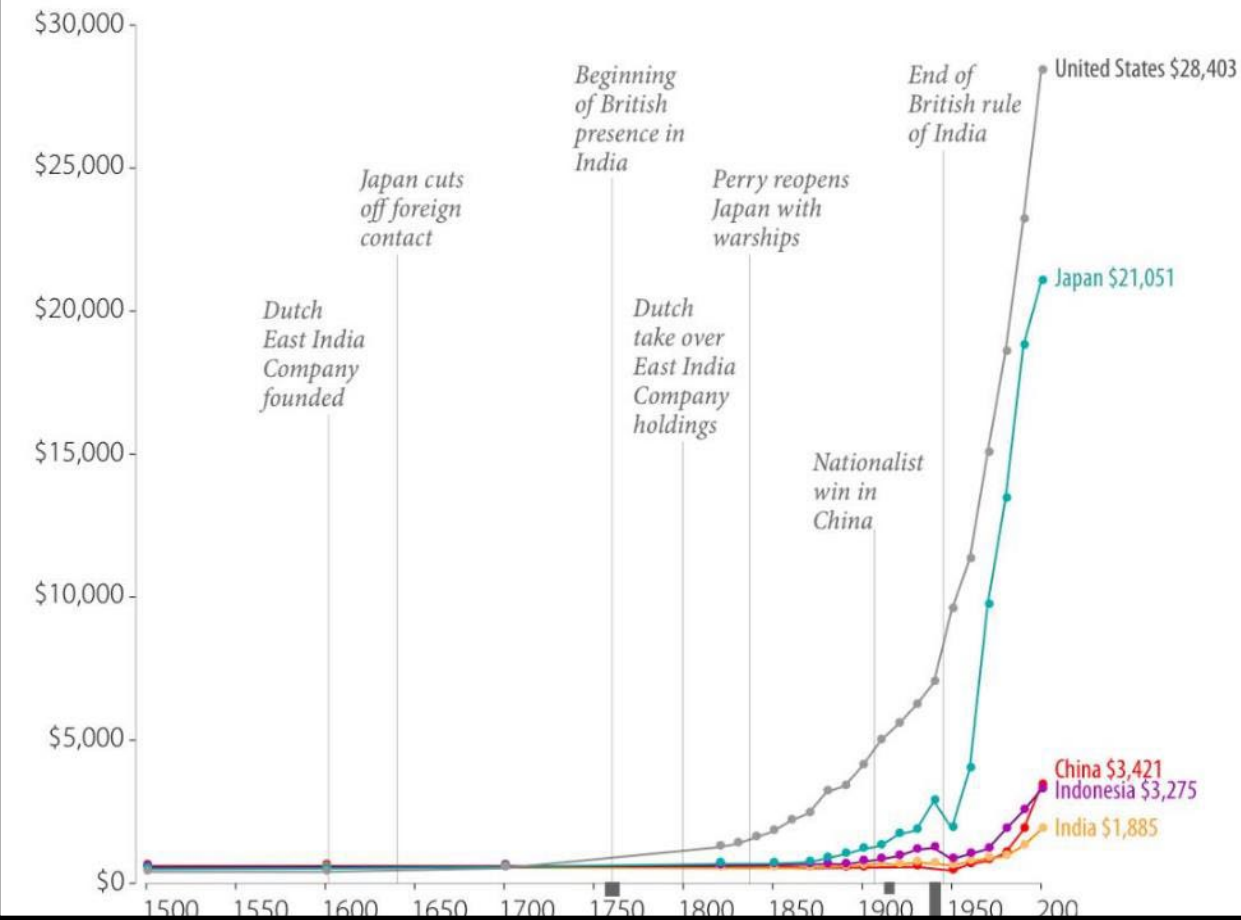
What to make of the successes?

- Are they a con (sleight of hand)?
 - Are they the initial steps along a journey?
 - Are they about training the next generation?
 - Are they temporary and unsustainable?
-
- Are we simply being too impatient for the impacts of this radical 'sustainable' change to be realised?

Drummond, I. & Marsden, T. K. (1995), "Regulating sustainable development." *Global Environmental Change*, Vol. 5, Nos 1 pp. 51-63.

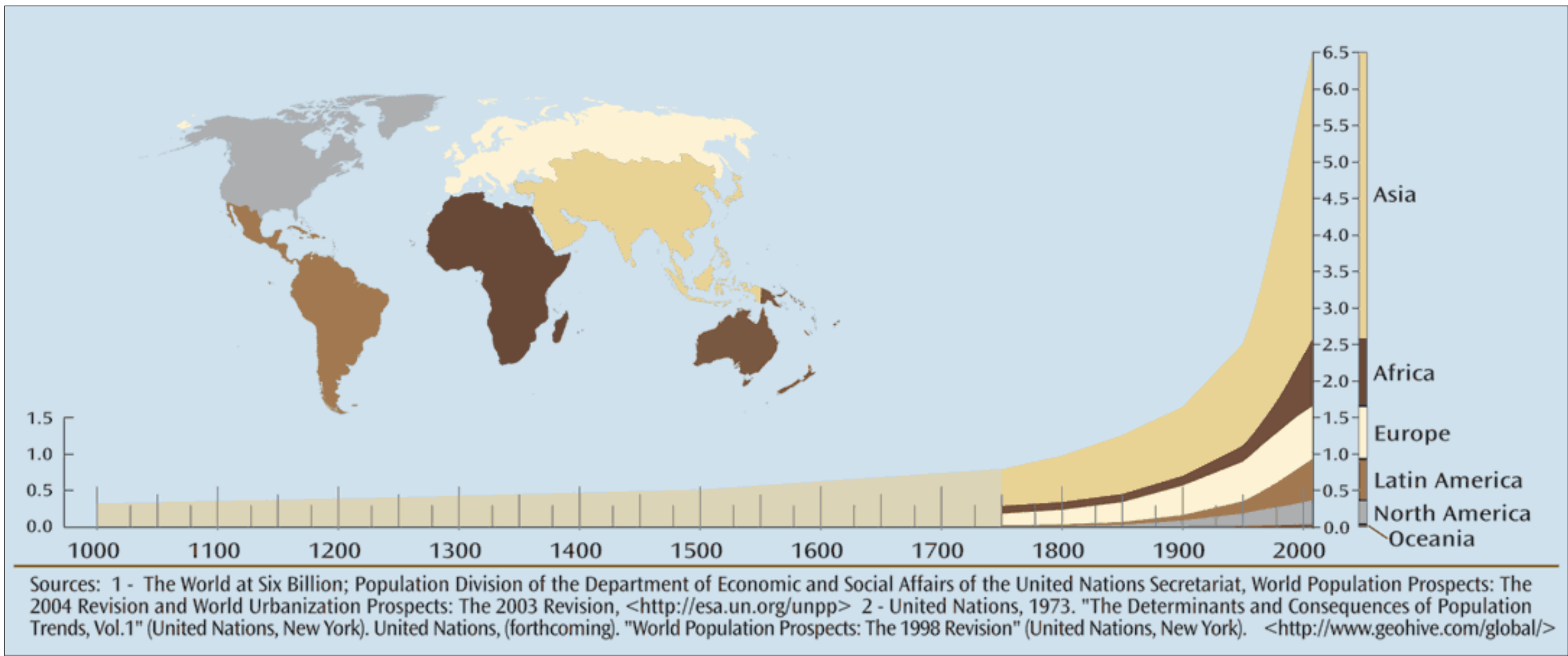
GDP per Capita: East Asia Compared to United States

China, India, Japan, Indonesia, and United States



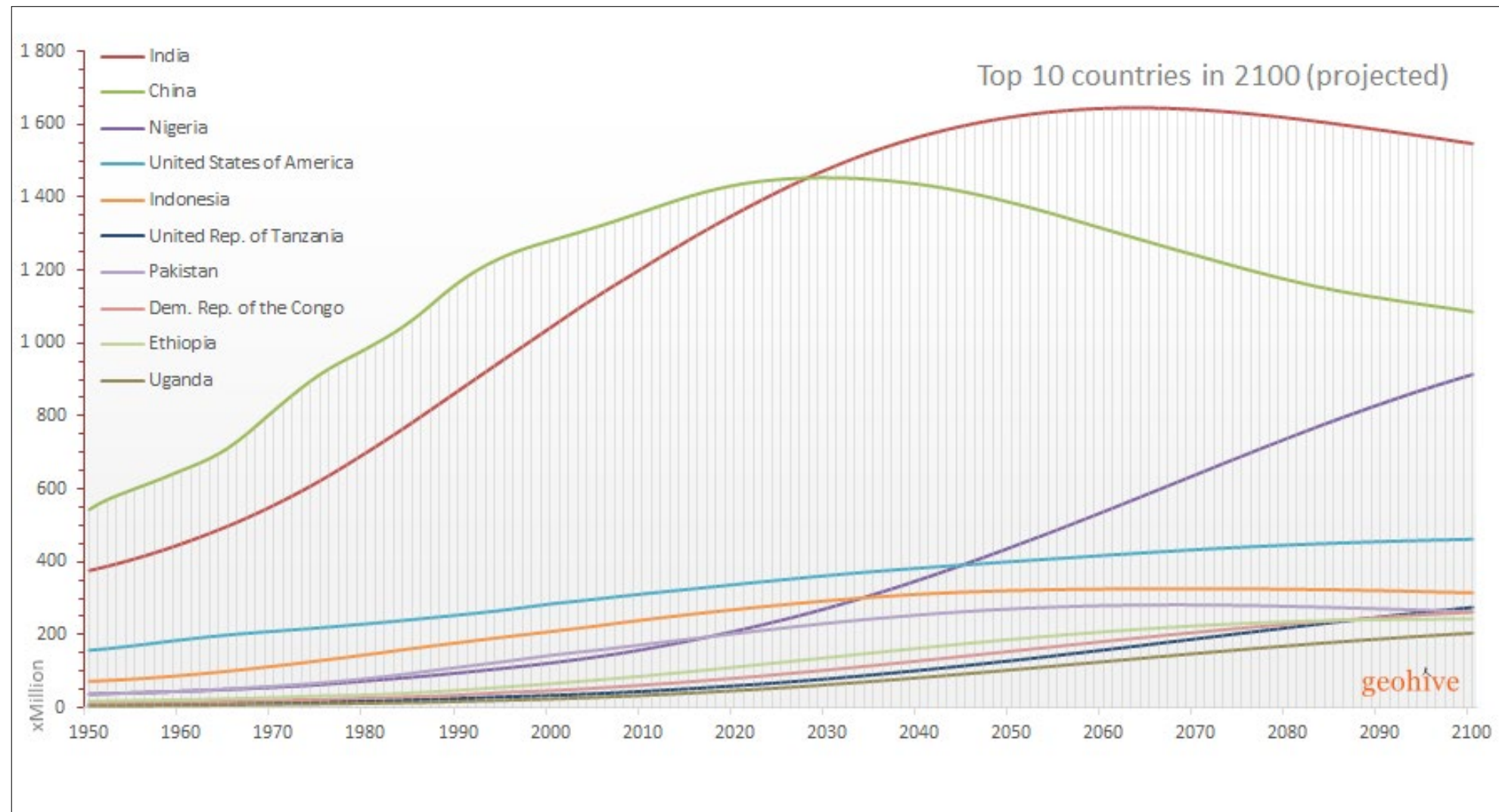
Global Trends

Economics



Global Trends

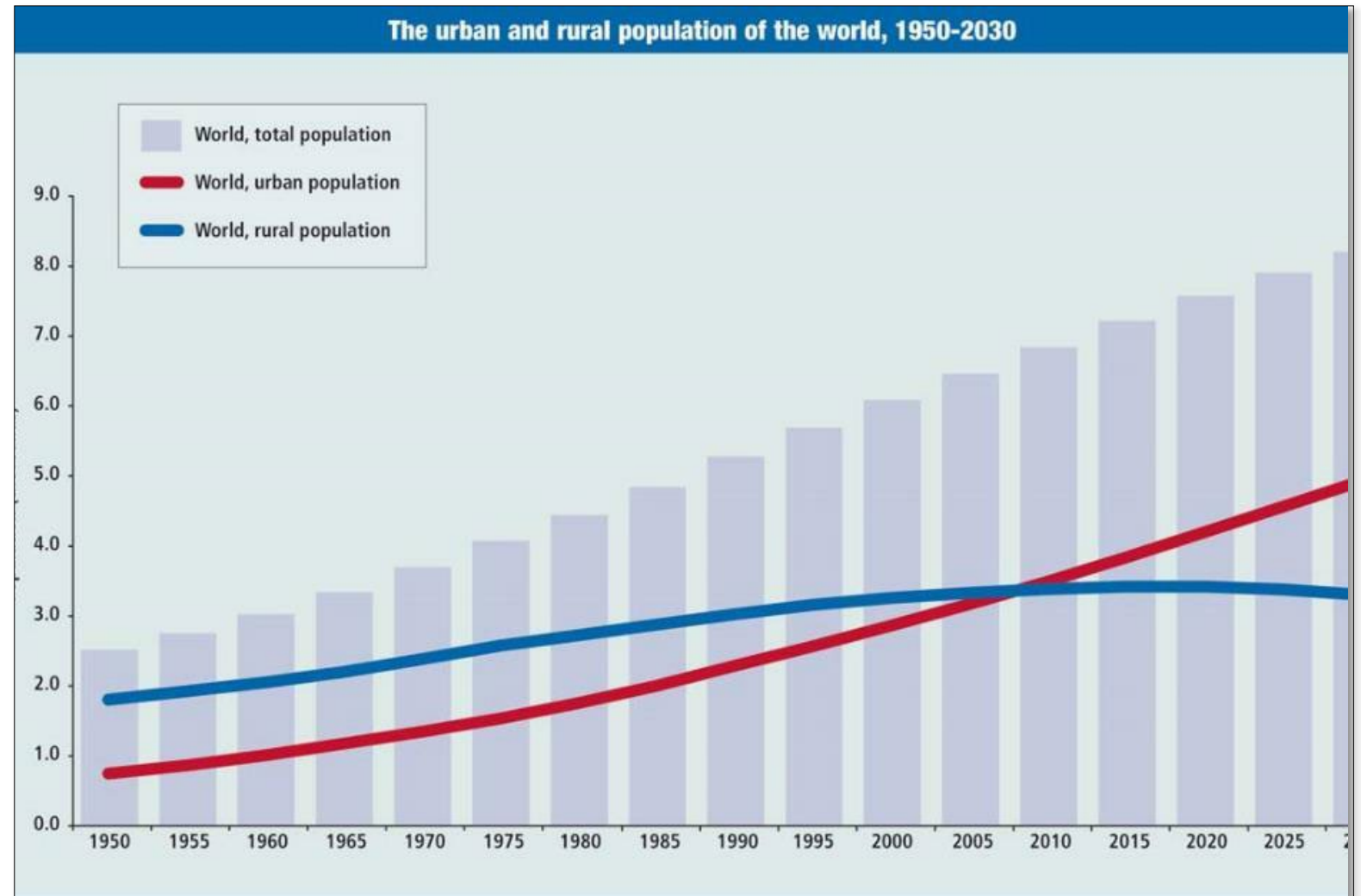
Population



Global Trends

Population

Global Trends



Population

Global Trends

LIFE EXPECTANCY THROUGH THE AGES

Early humans did not generally live long enough to develop heart disease, cancer or loss of mental function. A snapshot of how life expectancy has changed, and the big killers of each era:

AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

30_{years}



Neanderthals (30,000 years ago): Died of injuries caused by rock falls, hunting accidents and conflicts. Food scarcity led to malnutrition. These hunter-gatherer groups contracted diseases that spread from animals. Rabies, tuberculosis, brucellosis, yellow fever and encephalitis were widespread.

RESEARCH BY RICK SZNAJDER/TORONTO STAR LIBRARY

38

Neolithic (8500 BC to 3500 BC): Agriculture, irrigation and urbanization brought problems associated with settled populations, such as fecal contamination of water and diseases such as cholera, smallpox, typhoid, polio and influenza. Malaria and other diseases carried by mosquitoes and insects, which fed on domesticated animals, appeared.

SOURCES: JOURNAL OF POPULATION RESEARCH, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



35 **Classical Greece and Rome**

(500 BC to 500 AD): Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, smallpox and scarlet fever spread among the denser urban populations. Malnutrition, gastroenteritis and violence were also big killers.

48 EARLY MEDIEVAL



Medieval period (500 AD to 1500 AD):

38 LATE MEDIEVAL

Life expectancy grew with urbanization, but famine caused by crop failures and bubonic plague were the big killers. The Black Death (1347-1351) wiped out 25 million people in Europe and 60 million in Asia, returning several times, culminating in the Great Plague of London (1664-1666). By 1500, life expectancy had dropped back to 38.

40

Victorian (1850s to 1900): Typhus, typhoid fever, rickets, diphtheria, tuberculosis, scarlet fever and cholera raged in crowded cities.



MEN 70 WOMEN 75

1900s: Better health care, sanitation and living conditions boosted life expectancy to 70 for men and 75 for women by 1950.

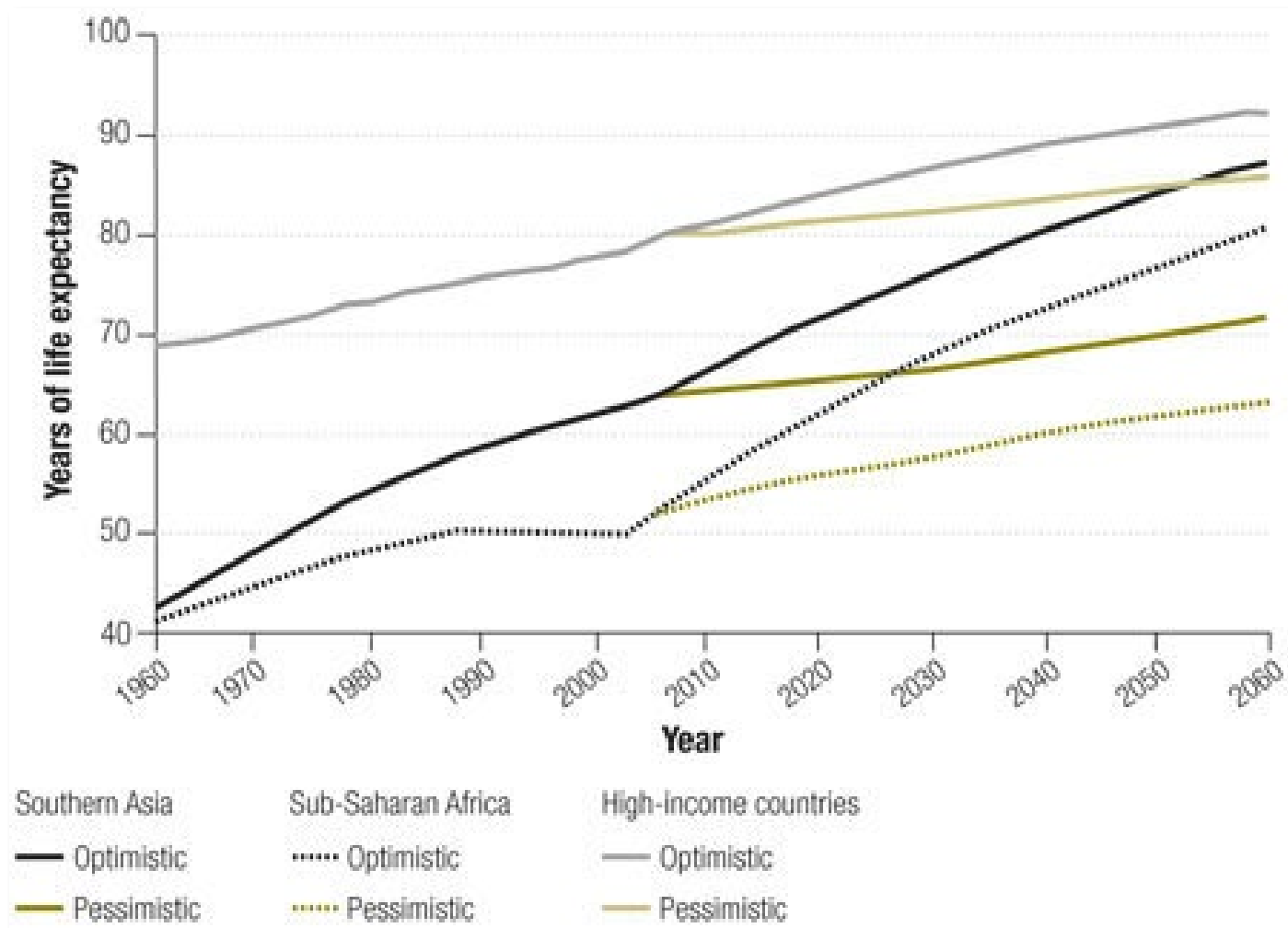
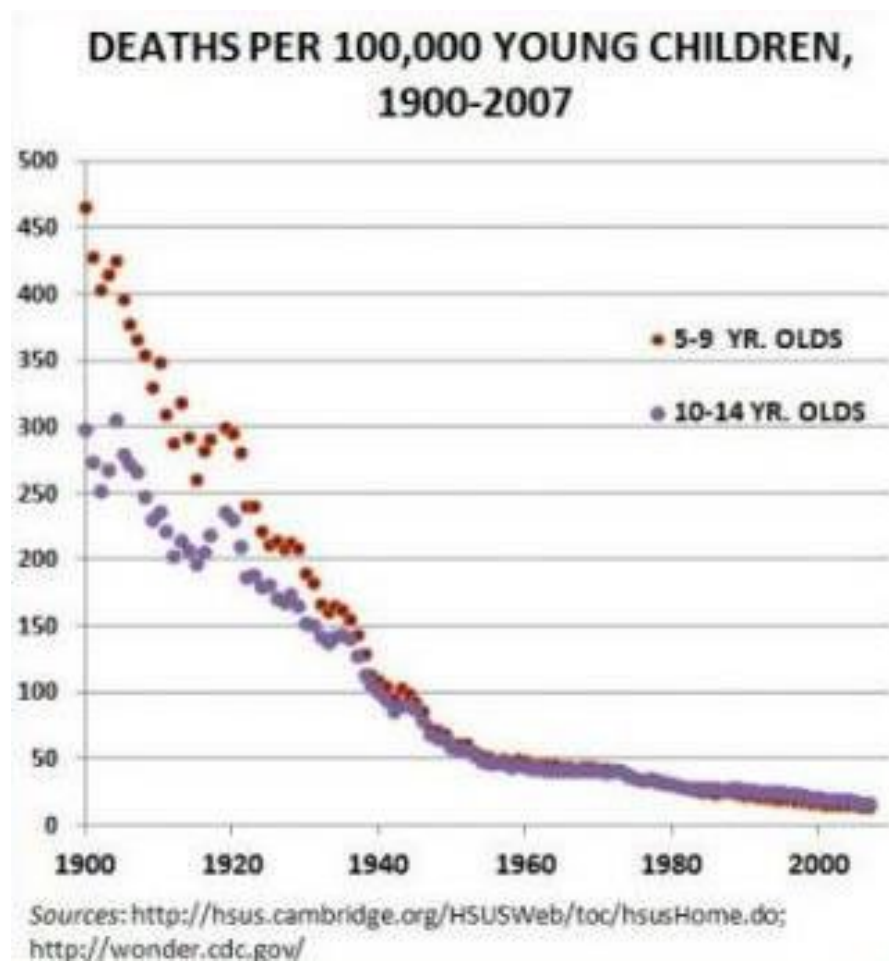
CANADA: MEN WOMEN

82 85

Today: Cancer, heart disease and stroke are the biggest killers in the developed world. Our longer lifespan also comes with unprecedented loss of mental function and mobility problems.

- Socio-Cultural

Global Trends





Global Trends

- [Literacy](#)



Global Trends + The Environment

- Do we have the resources to increase the current successes, to extend them to everyone, and to make them last into the future?

Learning Points

- Sustainable development is about the creation of:
 - “sustainable economies that equitably meet human needs without extracting resource inputs or expelling wastes in excess of the environment’s regenerative capacity, and ii) sustainable human institutions that assure both security and opportunity for social, intellectual, and spiritual growth” (Korten 1996: 1)
- Sustainable development problems “**are extensions of existing global patterns** of environmental degradation, natural resource-exploitation, and widespread impoverishment. Also, there is greater inequality of wealth, major decreases in international assistance, and increases in foreign debt, among other ‘plagues of globalization’” (Potter et al. 2012: 102).

Thoughts?

- Will the currently wealthy countries, and groups within them, be willing to reduce their consumption of the planet's resources and also be willing to reduce the environmental effects associated with the current use of resources?
- What are the political, social, and economic mechanisms that could be used to facilitate such compromises?
- Will these compromises have to be enforced by multilateral (UN) actions, or can they arise out of negotiated agreements among the wealthy countries themselves, or between the wealthy and the poor countries?
- What is to be expected of the poor countries? To what extent will their economic growth be reduced by the need to compromise on the environment? (Rogers et al. 2008: 380).





Take a break

15mins



Environmental Ethics and Experts



Thoughts?

What is ethics?

What does it mean if something is ethical?

What is an expert?

What makes an expert?





RECAP: Policy Definition

- a set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed to officially by a group of people, a business organization, a government, or a political party (Cambridge Dictionary).

Ethics

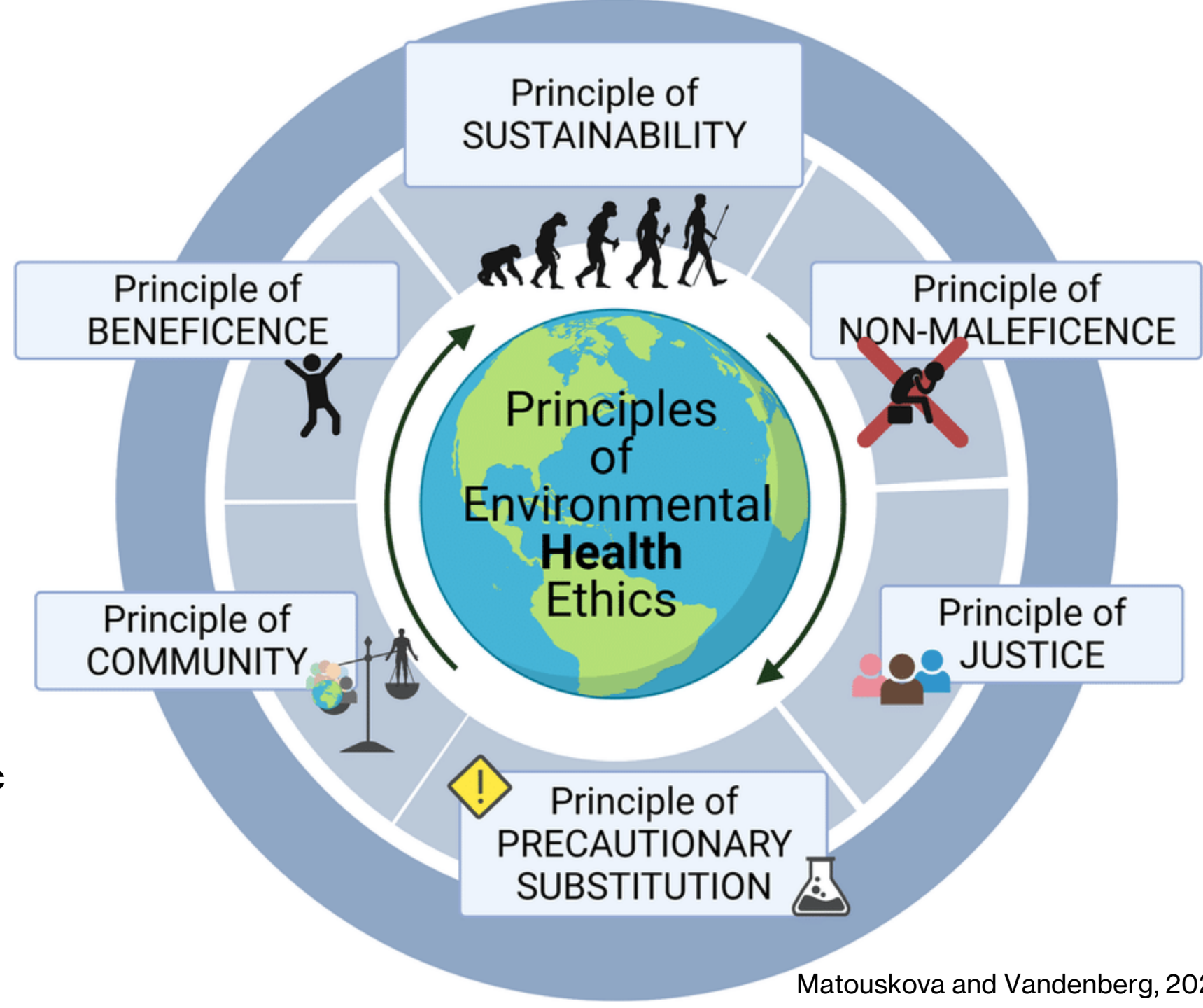
Ethics is based on well-founded standards of right and wrong that prescribe what humans ought to do, usually in terms of rights, obligations, benefits to society, fairness, or specific virtues.

- [What is Ethics? - Markkula Center for Applied Ethics \(scu.edu\)](https://www.scu.edu/ethics/what-is-ethics/)



Ethics

- What, then, is ethics? Ethics is two things.
- **First, ethics refers to well-founded standards of right and wrong that prescribe what humans ought to do, usually in terms of rights, obligations, benefits to society, fairness, or specific virtues.**

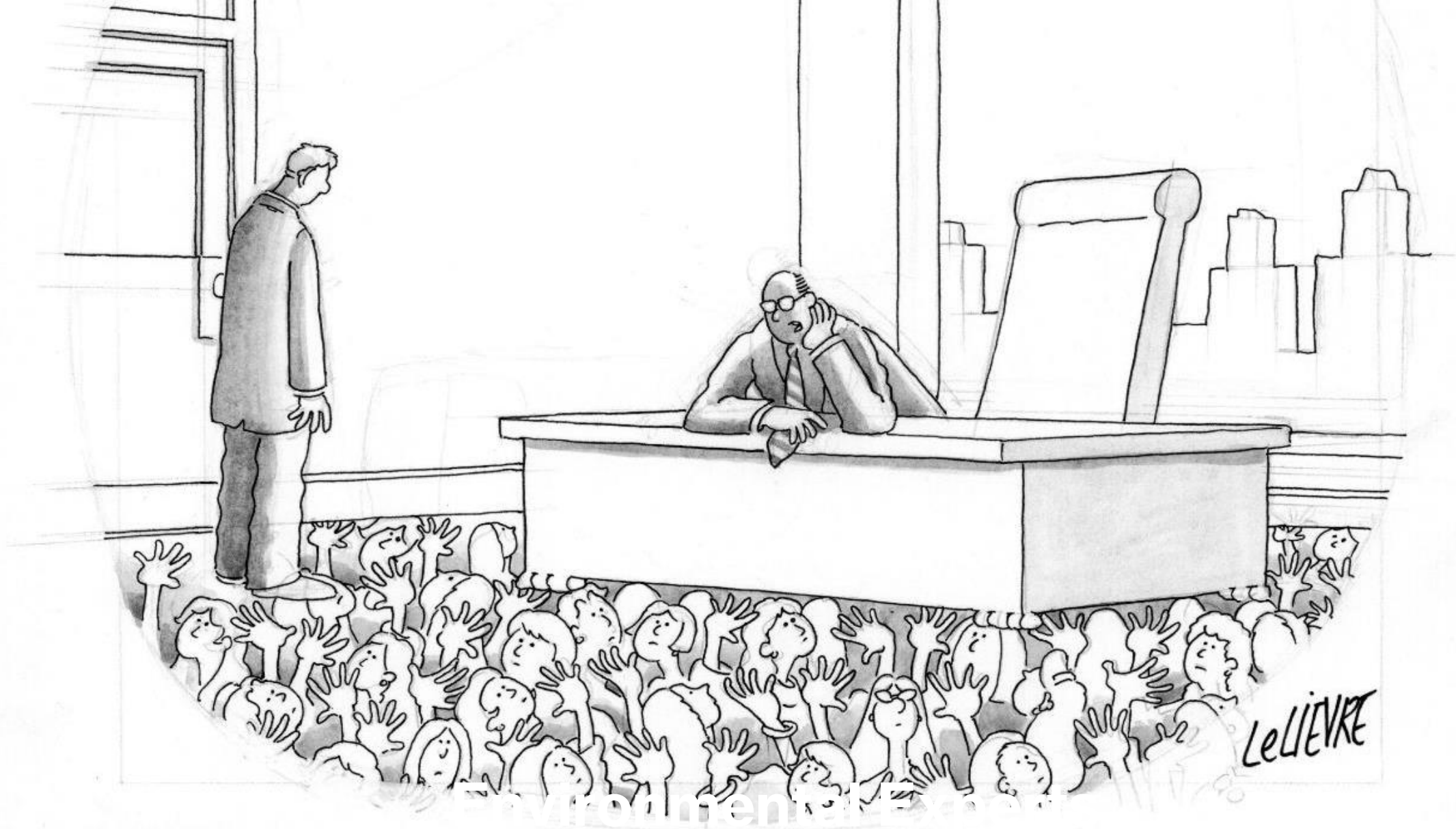


Ethics

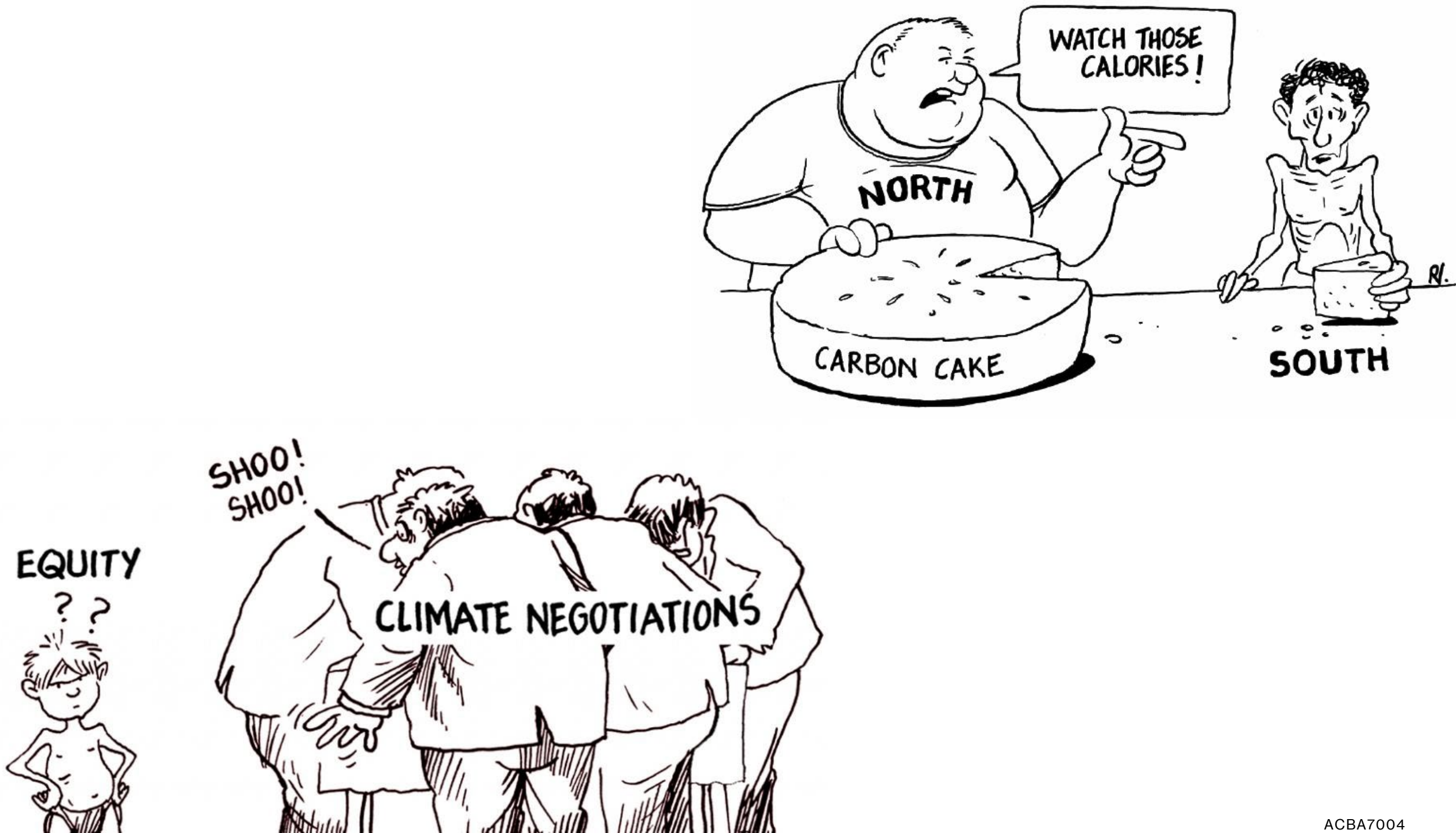
- Secondly, ethics refers to the **study and development of one's ethical standards**. As mentioned above, feelings, laws, and social norms can deviate from what is ethical. So, it is necessary to constantly examine one's standards to ensure that they are reasonable and well-founded.

[What is Ethics? - Markkula Center for Applied Ethics \(scu.edu\)](http://www.scu.edu/MarkkulaCenterforAppliedEthics/)





“A ceiling? All this time I thought it was a floor.”





Environmental Ethics

- [Environmental Ethics | Learn Science at Scitable \(nature.com\)](#)
- Environmental Ethics is that sub-field of philosophy which seeks to articulate reasons **why non-human "nature"** – usually writ large to include collective entities like species and ecosystems – **has value that cannot be reduced solely to economic value.** The central move of most work in environmental ethics has been to argue that there is a need for a "new environmental ethic" that breaks radically with the existing Western traditions of ethical theory.



Environmental ethics and policy development

Policy paper

Environmental principles policy statement

Updated 31 January 2023

Contents

[Introduction: our new approach
to environmental protection](#)

[Environmental principles: an
overview](#)

[What is the role of the policy
statement?](#)

[Definitions](#)

[Applying the principles –
understanding environmental
effects and opportunities](#)

[Proportionality](#)

[Interaction between the](#)

Introduction: our new approach to environmental protection

The government has committed that we will be the first generation to leave the environment in a better state than that in which we found it. To make this happen, it is vital that we deliver a system that places environmental considerations at the heart of policymaking across government. This is the reason for the introduction of the environmental principles in the Environment Act 2021. This will help policymakers to protect and enhance our environment and preserve England's unique natural assets, all within the context of building resilience to biodiversity loss and the effects of our changing climate.

Policy Making

The legal duty to have due regard to this policy statement applies to Ministers when making policy. Policy can be broadly understood as an intended course of action adopted to achieve an objective. Examples of policy include:

- proposals that lead to legislation
- national policy statements, strategies and frameworks
- ministerial statements setting out the government's formal position on an issue
- documents, strategies and frameworks prepared by public bodies that ministers are required by statute to approve
- any other document that sets out a substantial change in approach to an established position

Making policy includes making, developing, adopting, revising, or repealing policy. An insubstantial change to an existing policy will not amount to revising a policy.

Examining Policy Papers?

The 5 principles in this policy statement, as set out in section 17(5) of the Environment Act, are internationally recognised as successful benchmarks for environmental protection and enhancement. When making policy, and where relevant, ministers will need to consider the:

- **integration principle**
- **prevention principle**
- **rectification at source principle**
- **polluter pays principle**
- **precautionary principle**

[Environmental principles policy statement - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/environmental-principles-policy-statement)



Activity

Examine the Environmental principles policy statement: [Environmental principles policy statement - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/environmental-principles).

In what ways are ethical considerations incorporated?



Experts

Expertise and Environment

Experts

Environmental Expert means an individual who is qualified as a professional with a recognized geotechnical, engineering, or environmental consulting firm

Environmental Expert means a reputable environmental consulting firm selected by the Concessionaire and agreed to by the Government

Environmental Expert Definition | Law Insider



Current role holder

The Rt Hon Thérèse Coffey MP

Thérèse Coffey was appointed Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on 25 October 2022.

Ministerial role **Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

Previous holders of this role

[The Rt Hon Ranil Jayawardena MP](#)

2022 to 2022

[The Rt Hon George Eustice MP](#)

2020 to 2022

[The Rt Hon Theresa Villiers MP](#)

2019 to 2020

[The Rt Hon Michael Gove MP](#)

2017 to 2019

[The Rt Hon Andrea Leadsom MP](#)

2016 to 2017

[The Rt Hon Elizabeth Truss MP](#)

2014 to 2016

[The Rt Hon Owen Paterson MP](#)

2012 to 2014

[Dame Caroline Spelman](#)

2010 to 2012

Experts

Traditional Knowledge



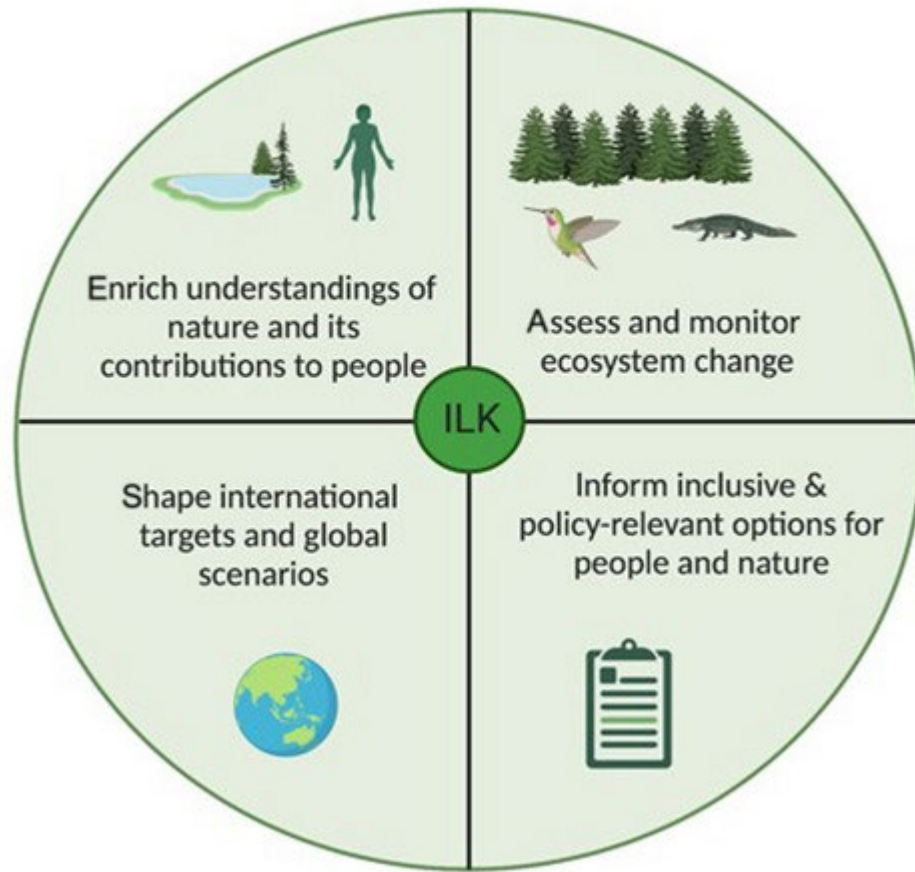
[Taking Care of Culture Discussion
Paper_04012021_2.pdf \(content.vic.gov.au\)](#)

[Tapping into indigenous knowledge to protect nature
\(unep.org\)](#)

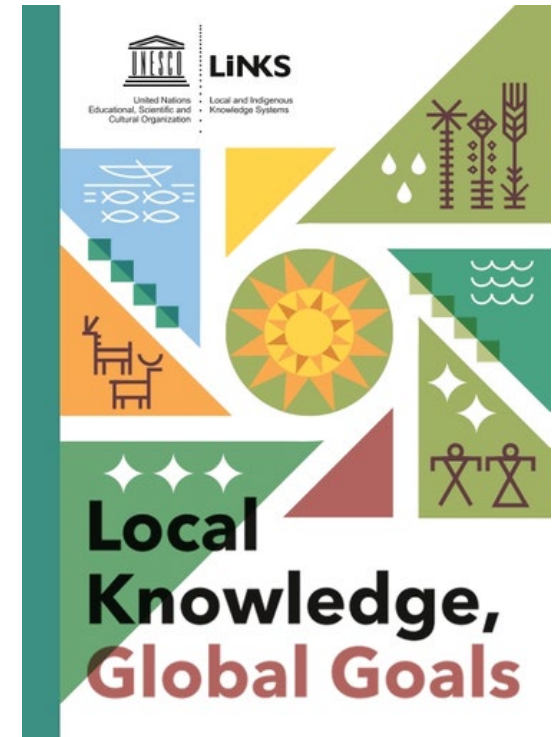


Local Knowledge

Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) contributions to ecological assessments



[: Informing decision-making with Indigenous and local knowledge and science \(wiley.com\)](https://www.wiley.com)



Local Knowledge

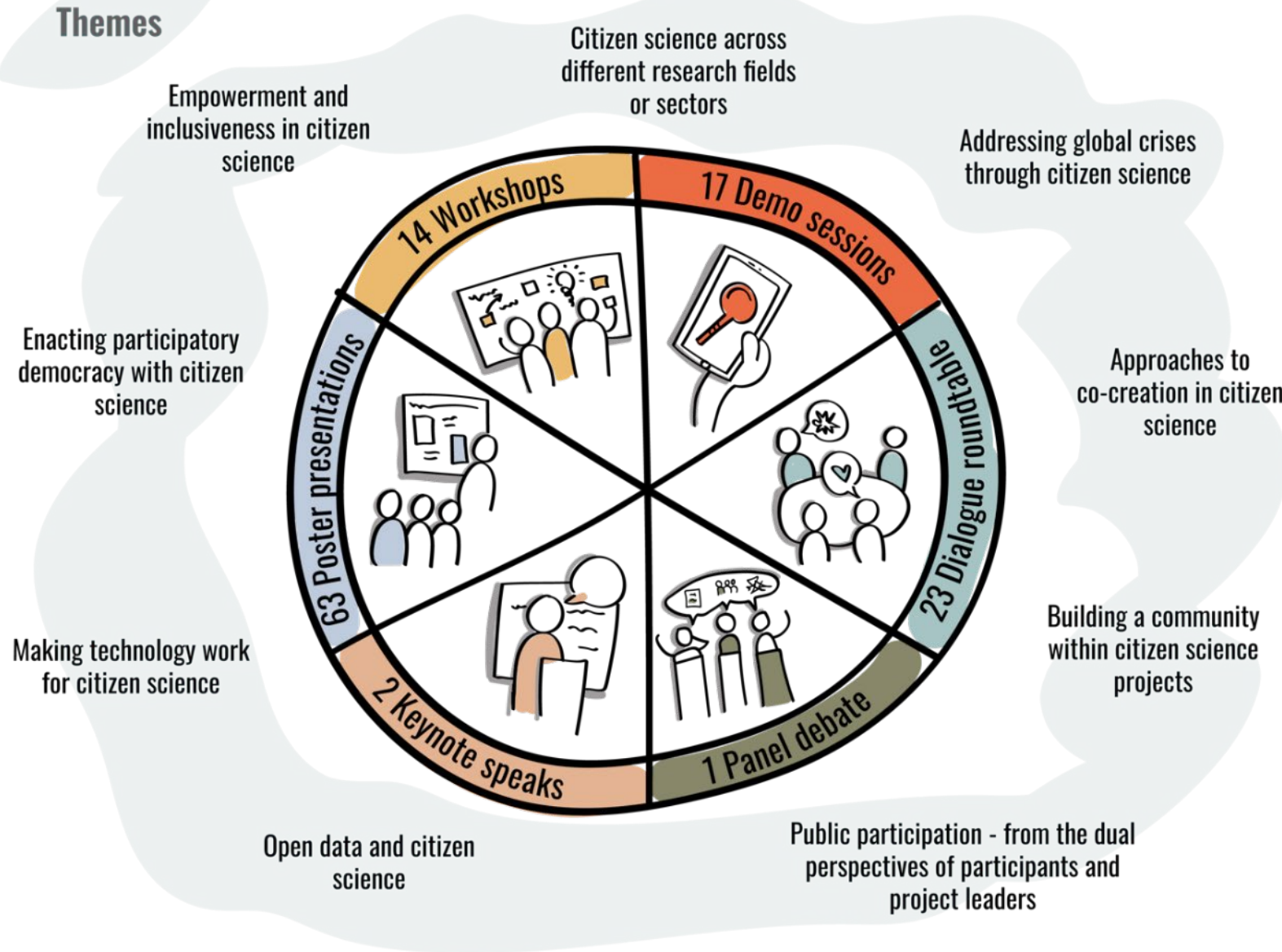


**edge,
Goals**



[Climate change: Inuit culture on thin ice \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

Citizen Science



[Winther | Engaging communities in citizen science | Journal of Science Communication \(sissa.it\)](#)

[Citizen Science at NOAA](#)

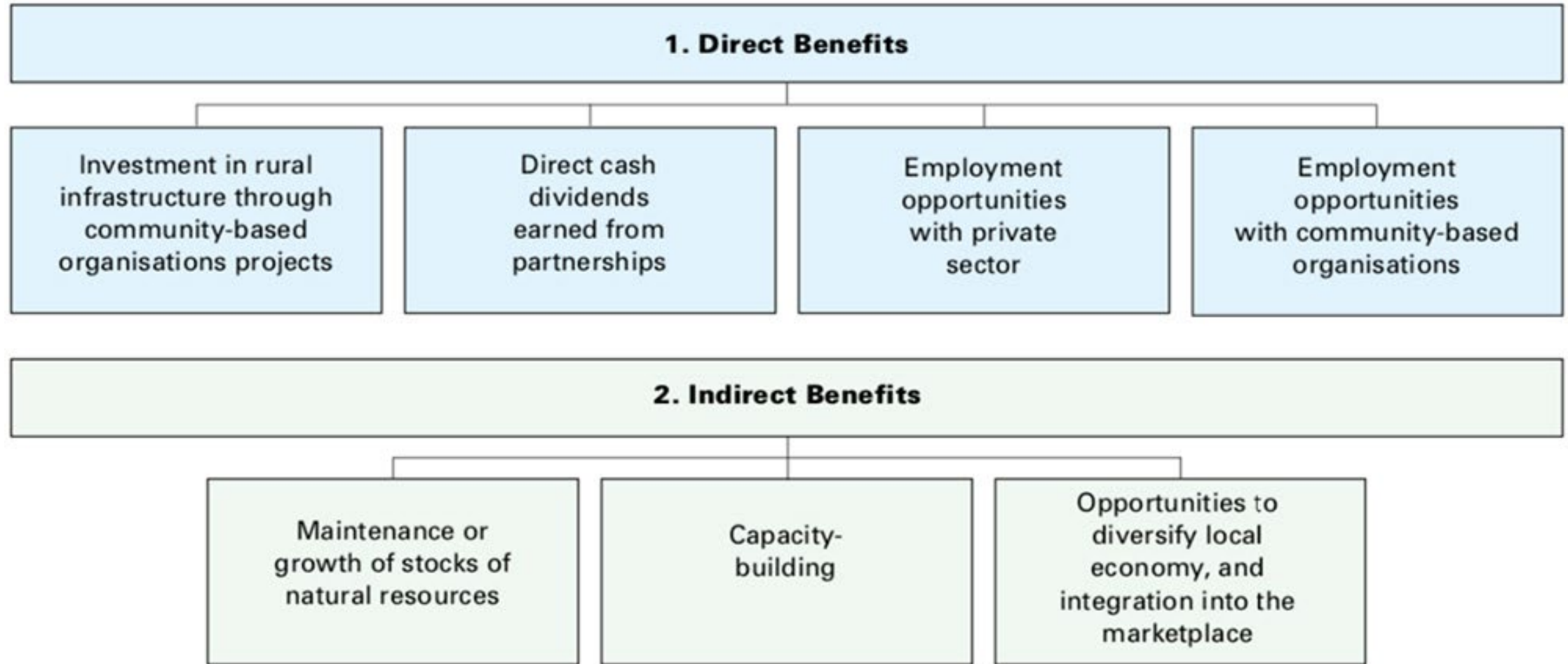
Community Based NRM

There are a variety of terms used to refer to CBNRM mechanisms, including participatory, community, community-based, collaborative, joint and popular natural resource management. CBNRM is an approach that evolved in the 1980s as a result of the failure of Western-born and -developed conservation models and paradigms in Third World countries.

[Indigenous Community-based Natural Resources Management Mechanisms – ACCORD](#)



Community Based NRM



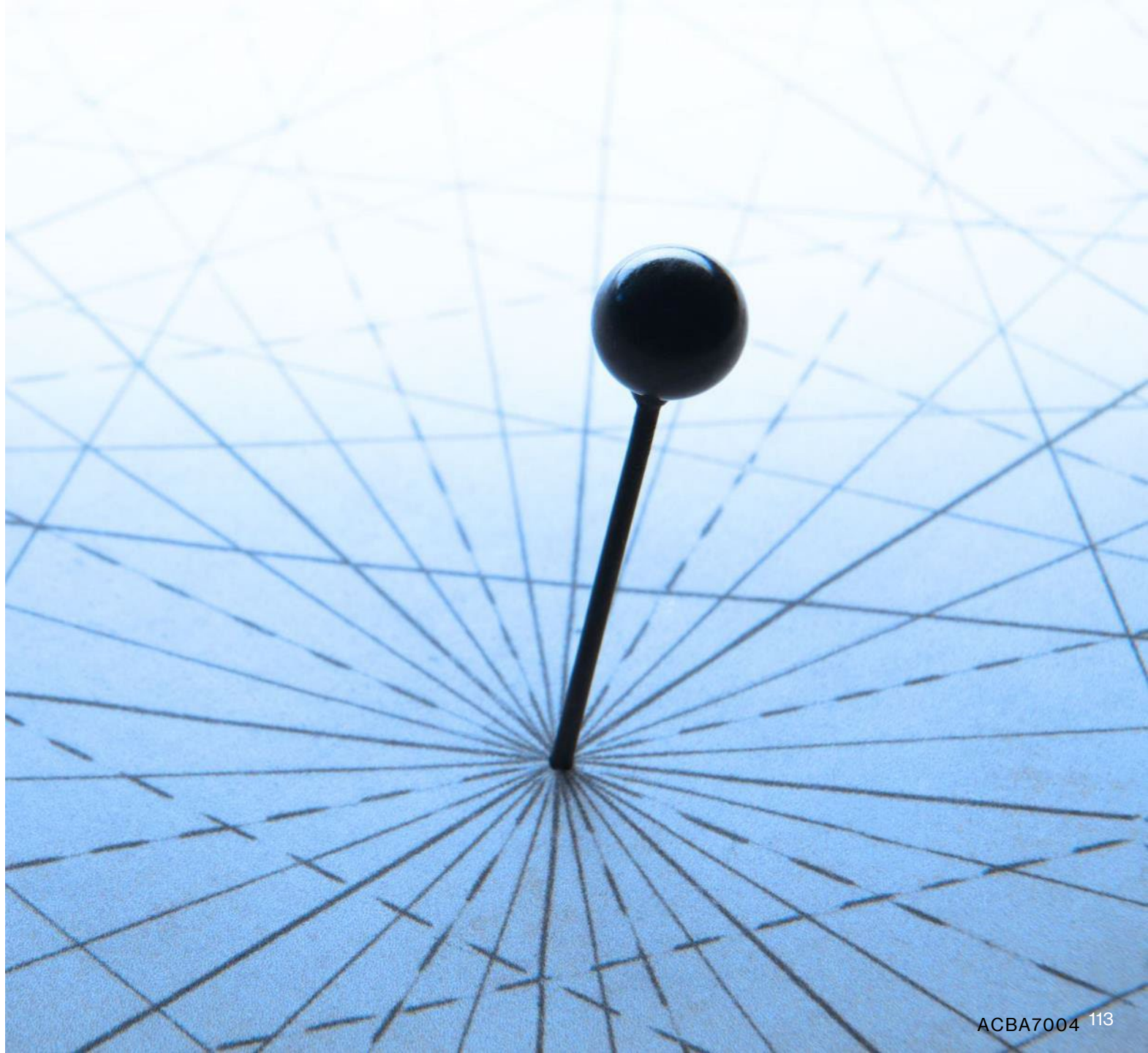
[Indigenous Community-based Natural Resources Management Mechanisms – ACCORD](#)

Assessment: Report, collection of reports (Journal) and Conference presentation

- Select an EIA of your choice. It is preferable to pick an EIA with which you are familiar for example, a bypass near your family home or Swansea Bay tidal lagoon. It is important you select and get hold of the document in plenty of time to be able to assess its application.
- 1. **Report:** Using your chosen example, evaluate the process of EIA, comment on its supporting legislation, review academic literature and express opinion on any recent changes. This should include gaps that your example identifies between theory/law and practice. Report format based on ***Environmental Impact Assessment Review (Journal)***. No more than 5,000 words excluding appendices. **70% of module mark.**
- 2. **Conference**
 - a. **Collection of reports**
 - After the comments from staff have been returned, the group needs to organise editorial meetings to publish the collection of reports (which should address any issues raised in the staff comments) using the guidelines from the journal ***Environmental Impact Assessment Review***. Hence you **ALL** need to coordinate report format prior to the conference. The conference reports should be bound (spiral or could be in the form of a website) and published ready for distribution at the conference. Remember presentation and consistency is important in journal compilation. **10% of module mark**
 - a. **Conference Presentation**
 - Your report and response to staff comments should then be presented at a public conference. 10 mins presentation plus 5 mins discussion. **20% of module mark.**

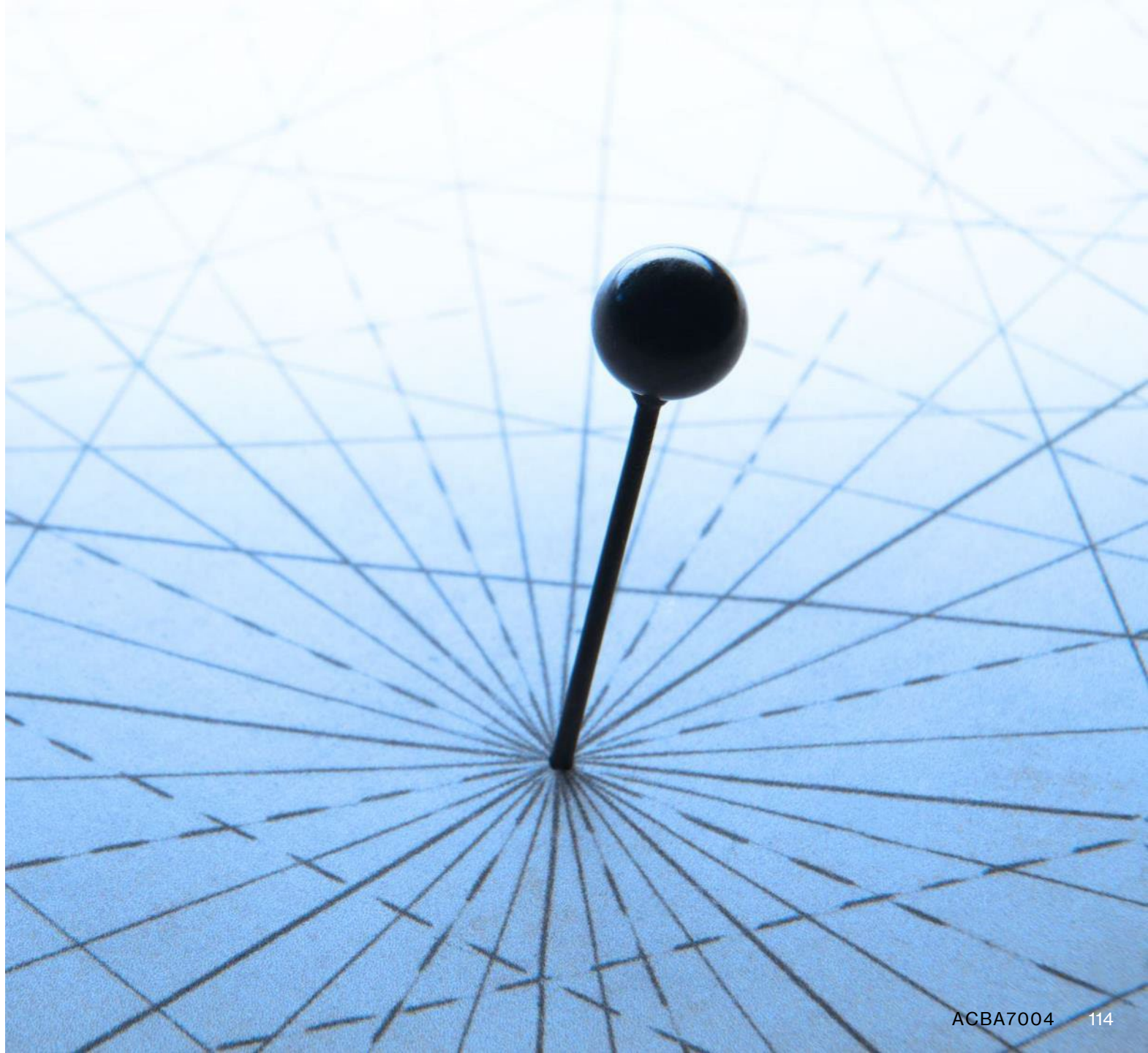
Finding EIA?

- [Planning | Blue Gem Wind](#)
- [Written questions and answers - Written questions, answers and statements - UK Parliament \(HS2\)](#)
- [A4 pagesv2.pdf \(aerohabitat.eu\)](#) Bristol Airport



For next week...

- Read the following:
- **Beatley (1989)**
Environmental Ethics and Planning Theory
- Select an EIA for your assessment





Activity



- Find news/video clips about the October 2019 Extinction Rebellion protest in London or Insulate Britain 2021. Pay particular attention to how it relates to good governance.
- Consider its relationship with
 - Enforcement
 - Coordination
 - Empowerment
 - Awareness
- **In relation to the groups action is it lawful, appropriate, ethical and effective?**